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FACTS FOUND ABOUT COLD STORAGE.

The Pennsylvania Cold Storage Investigation Commission has completed its work and filed its report with the Pennsylvania legislature. The result is an entire vindication of the cold storage industry on the charges of combination, control of food supplies and food prices, etc. The commission completely demolishes the familiar charges against cold storage which have been so widely repeated and believed.

The report is exhaustive. The commission makes eight findings pertaining to cold storage and the preservation of food products, each being in response to a specific inquiry. Meetings of the commission were held in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Harrisburg. The Department of Agriculture at Washington co-operated in the investigation, as did various States interested in cold storage legislation, as well as Canada.

Regarding the general impression that a conspiracy exists between the cold storage men and the merchants, to the detriment of the consumer, the commission asserts:

"Our investigation has not shown that in periods of plenty the cost of food is high because of storing such food until the period of scarcity. As a matter of fact, the percentage of food stored is very low, being, for example, only 10 per cent. of the entire output of eggs, 3 per cent. of fresh beef, 4 per cent. of the creamery output of butter and 8 per cent. of the total catch of fish.

"The cold storage warehouse men are merely custodians of property; they have no pecuniary interest in eggs, butter or other products placed in their possession, and under no condition do they profit by reason of the abnormal prices on eggs or any other food commodity given to them for preservation. The men who own cold storage warehouses do not do business with a few producers; rather, they deal with hundreds of persons, and it would be an impossibility to create a connivance between these warehouse men and the merchant. Cold storage facilities are open to all householders, who may place the smallest quantity of food in refrigeration for any period of time; in other words, there is no monopoly on the use of refrigeration plants."

According to the report, the commission found that the fixing of arbitrary limits in regard to the keeping of food in storage means less to the consumer than the condition of the stock when it goes into cold stor-

age and the manner of handling it after it is taken out.

"Instead of having a time limit on foods," says the report, "it would be far better to have inspection at warehouses to ascertain the condition of food when it goes in and its condition when taken out."

As to the practice of branding, another important feature of the existing law, the commission found that most branding laws did not accomplish what they were intended to do. A strong protest is made against the branding of goods as cold storage commodities when they are kept in warehouses only for short periods.

The final conclusion resulting from the investigation is that legislation on cold storage should be uniform; that when the laws of one State conflict with the laws of another on this subject, business is hampered and destroyed, and that no one State should enact a law on cold storage that differs as to time limit and branding from acts in other States.

RAILROAD RATE HEARINGS.

Hearings on the application of Western railroads to levy a heavy increase in freight rates on meat and livestock were continued at Chicago this week before Commissioner Daniels of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Representatives of the railroads endeavored to make it appear that hauling meat products was very expensive to the railroads, and that it caused an extra cost of \$1,000,000 a year to the roads in question. The newspapers handled this testimony in the usual sensational and biased way, and the attention of the commissioner was called to this fact. It was charged that railroad interests had inspired this newspaper coloring of the reports of the hearing.

FREIGHT RATE HEARINGS.

Hearings began in Chicago on Wednesday before Examiner J. Edgar Smith, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the complaint of the Cudahy Packing Company against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.

Complaints of excessive railroad rates on hogs between Salt Lake City, Utah, and California points will be heard by Examiner Worthington at Los Angeles on March 24.

The export rates on cottonseed meal and cake from El Centro, Cal., to Galveston, Tex., will be discussed at Yuma, Ariz., before Examiner Worthington on March 27.

CHICAGO RESUMES STOCK SHIPMENTS.

Shipping of cattle for slaughter at Eastern points was resumed at the Chicago Union Stock Yards on Tuesday, as a result of an order lifting the embargo placed on a part of the yards because of the foot-and-mouth disease. The Eastern trade had been badly hampered by this embargo, which prevented local slaughterers and particularly the kosher trade from obtaining supplies through usual channels. Pennsylvania and New York State quarantine regulations still hamper the trade in this regard, but conditions are not as bad as they were.

FRESH MEAT IMPORTS RESUMED.

After another period of several weeks during which there were no imports of fresh meats on the Atlantic seaboard, the past week saw the arrival of two vessels from South America carrying liberal consignments of fresh beef and mutton, together with quantities of offal and by-products. Both the Zinal and Herminius were from Argentine and Uruguayan ports, and brought a total of 33,900 quarters of beef, 8,404 carcasses of mutton and 5,406 of lamb. There were also 1,033 bags of beef cuts and 8,666 bags of offal, besides quantities of bones, fertilizer material, tallow, stearine, casings, etc. The weekly cable reports of The National Provisioner indicate that most of the Argentine shipments are going to Europe for army uses, but an occasional shipload like this is turned toward North America. Others are now en route.

FIRST CHILLED BEEF FROM BRAZIL.

Reports from London show that what is practically the first consignment of chilled beef from Brazil was received there last month. It came from the new plant of the Companhia Frigorifica e Pastoral San Paulo, who have had many serious difficulties to overcome in preparing the meat for shipment, says the London Meat Trades Journal. It was therefore not altogether surprising to find the condition of some of the quarters not altogether satisfactory, but with the experience obtained on this shipment, future deliveries will doubtless arrive in good order. The meat itself was plain, but generally of fair quality. This Brazilian plant is located in a temperate climate, but shipment is through the tropical port of Sao Paulo, which accounts for difficulties in maintaining condition of product.

FACTS ABOUT THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

World History of the Dreaded Livestock Scourge

By Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief, and Dr. J. R. Mohler, Assistant Chief, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.*

(Continued from last week.)

Early History of the Disease.

The first three outbreaks, in 1870 in western Massachusetts and eastern New York, about 1880 in several lots of imported animals, and in 1884 in the vicinity of the quarantine station at Portland, Me., were comparatively insignificant; those in 1902 and 1908 were more grave, while the present infection is by far the most serious and extensive of all.

The type of the disease in 1870 appears to have been quite mild, which, together with the restricted movement of both livestock and persons which obtained at that time, accounts for its failure to become more disseminated.

The other outbreaks in the 80's were likewise mild, and restricted to only a few herds, so that the dissemination of the virus was quite easily controlled.

In the 1902 outbreak, cases were found on 205 premises in twelve counties of four States, while in the 1908 outbreak the infection was located on 157 premises, distributed over a much larger territory comprising twenty-three counties in four States. However, a larger number of animals were slaughtered during the former outbreak, namely, 4,461 against 3,636 in 1908. This latter outbreak was also a much greater menace to the livestock interests of the country, as it reached as far West as Michigan, and came closer to the great stock-raising region. The present outbreak has reached this region, and native range cattle have contracted the disease in Montana, but fortunately only three known infected herds now exist west of the Mississippi River.

The vastness of the prevailing outbreak as compared to other visitations may be realized from the following table, which shows that already 2,245 premises have become infected in 223 counties of twenty States and the District of Columbia. These figures mean little, except by comparison, and for this reason it is thought desirable to show the proportion of infected farms and infected livestock to the total number of farms and livestock in one of the most extensively infected States.

For purposes of illustration, it may be stated that in Illinois 19,630 cattle out of approximately 2,233,000 cattle have become infected, 24,165 hogs out of probably 4,350,000 hogs, and but 535 sheep out of a total of 935,000 sheep. Of the 150,000 farms in that State only 508 have been involved. Thus far the number of cattle destroyed in all the States is 32,914, which is less than .08 of 1 per cent. of the total number in the United States. In other words, the number of cattle destroyed does not exceed the number killed in two or three days in some of the larger packinghouse centers.

An analogy may be shown between these last three outbreaks. They all started about August or September, with intervals of six years. They were not uncovered in the 1902 or 1908 outbreak until November. In this present visitation the disease was diagnosed about the middle of October, a month earlier

than in the two previous outbreaks. The success which followed the eradication of the disease in these two latter outbreaks through slaughter of infected herds, enforcement of rigid quarantine measures, and the prompt and thorough cleaning and disinfection of the infected premises in co-operation with the State authorities, has been generally recognized as the most practical and efficient means of eradication that could be adopted in this country, and such measures have been employed successfully in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, England and other European countries, as well as Australia.

Even in Germany this course was followed for a time in a recent outbreak, but the spread of the disease was so rapid—possibly because of its former widespread appearance in that country—that it soon got beyond the control of the authorities and the slaughter of the infected herds had to be abandoned. The experience gained in those countries where foot-and-mouth disease has become so prevalent and permanently implanted has shown that the existence of such an intensely contagious malady in a country is a constant menace to the livestock industry, and its control solely by quarantine measures and disinfection has proved impossible in those countries where it has been undertaken.

In considering the losses from this disease, the mortality is not the only factor to be mentioned. The death rate in the benign form of the malady may be only 3 per cent., while in the malignant form of the disease it may reach from 30 to 40 per cent. and even more of the affected animals. On the other hand, the mortality among calves in the benign form of the infection is considerable.

Treatment of the Disease.

Although as a rule infected animals respond quickly to medicinal treatment, the Department does not advise such treatment of animals suffering with foot-and-mouth disease. If diseased animals were held for treatment, they would be a source of infection for some weeks or months, and if this plan were generally followed we should probably never be able to get rid of the disease. The malady is of such a highly contagious character, and the infection is so easily spread, that during the period of treatment one animal might communicate it to hundreds of others. Experience in European countries has shown the futility of attempting to eradicate the disease by curing individual animals. The affected animals that have passed through the disease become a source of further infection as virus carriers for weeks and months, even after they have apparently recovered, and are susceptible to reinfection as one attack does not confer permanent immunity.

It is a known fact that many of the infectious diseases of man such as typhoid fever, cholera, plague and diphtheria are spread by so-called bacillus or virus carriers. Such carriers may also occur in different diseases of animals, although definite data on virus carriers in animals have been established only in foot-and-mouth disease, Malta

fever, and equine influenza. The possibility of such carriers existing in other diseases of animals such as hog-cholera has been intimated by Hutya and other prominent authorities. The occurrence of virus carriers after the recovery of foot-and-mouth disease was first recognized by Loeffler in 1904, and is of special importance in countries where eradication is conducted with only quarantine and veterinary police measures.

The absolute solution of this problem causes many difficulties, because in foot-and-mouth disease, unlike in typhoid fever or diphtheria, the infective agent can not be determined bacteriologically, since in foot-and-mouth disease we have to deal with an ultra-visible virus.

In 1905, Nevermann pointed out in an official report that an animal recovered from foot-and-mouth disease introduced the infection to another herd after a lapse of eight months. Later, the Ministry of Wurtemberg reported two cases in 1907 in which recovered animals acting as virus carriers transmitted the disease. Further, Loeffler mentioned similar cases, and in his report suggested that all animals which are used for

(Continued on page 34.)

BRITISH MEAT IMPORTS THIS YEAR.

For the first two months of 1915 Great Britain imported 186,606 quarters of beef from Australia, 31,300 quarters from New Zealand, 185,004 quarters from South America, and 18,996 quarters from North America, according to reports from W. Weddel & Co., of London. This does not include, of course, the beef which went direct to the Continent for army purposes.

British imports of mutton for the two months included 553,064 carcasses from Australia, 176,745 carcasses from New Zealand, and 55,027 carcasses from South America. Lamb imports for that period included 322,332 carcasses from Australia, 192,059 carcasses from New Zealand, and 22,920 carcasses from South America.

Of the beef imports from South America, something over 1,000 quarters was chilled beef from Brazil, being the first of this new trade. This came chiefly from the new plant in Sao Paulo, the Companhia Frigorifico e Pastoral. The quality was only fair and the condition after shipment said to be poor. This will be improved as facilities are put in proper shape.

CHICAGO OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of February, 1915, was 8,632,753 lbs. uncolored, and 714,165 lbs. colored, a total of 9,346,918 lbs., or nearly a million pounds more than a year ago. The production of renovated butter was 1,445,758 lbs.

The actual production in the Chicago district of oleomargarine by months for the past year follows:

	Pounds.
February, 1914	8,423,903
March	7,881,816
April	6,406,071
May	5,589,303
June	5,577,454
July	5,544,169
August	7,045,666
September	8,422,704
October	9,347,384
November	9,714,591
December	9,734,675
January, 1915	9,441,140
February	9,346,918

*Read before the eighteenth annual meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association.

MEAT PACKING A LIFE SAVER FOR THE SOUTH

Lesson in the Successful Operation of the Moultrie, Ga., Plant

Just three months ago the plant of the Moultrie Packing Company, Moultrie, Ga., began killing operations. Located in the pine belt of southern Georgia, organized and built entirely by local capital, the enterprise attracted little attention. Those who did notice it classed it with other similar projects which have failed in the past.

Today the Moultrie packing plant is the talk of that section of the South, and its successful operation, from the day it began killing, has done more to advance the cause of crop diversification in the South than almost any other one thing which has happened. Projects in imitation of it are springing up all over the South, and farmers are really beginning to take an interest in something else besides cotton.

The reason is that they have an object-lesson before their eyes. They have been talked to and pleaded with for a long time to diversify their crops, to raise something else besides cotton. But theories did not appeal to them; even statistics did not seem to interest them. The dilemma of the cotton market collapse due to the European war hit them hard, but even then they did not seem to see a way out.

But when the business men of Moultrie, Ga., with the co-operation of a few far-seeing farmers, got together and built this packing plant, started operations and bought all the hogs and cattle that were offered at market prices, then the farmers began to wake up. They had the proof of the pudding put on their own tables to eat, and it tasted mighty good!

Before this Moultrie plant was ready to begin operations, while it was still an experiment—so far as outsiders were concerned—the manager, C. L. Brooks, wrote to *The National Provisioner*: "This plant is being built by local capital to help change the farmers from cotton to stock, and to encourage the South in raising livestock."

Taught the Farmers a Pleasant Lesson.

That the result has already been achieved to a large extent is evident in the news that comes from many sections of the South. Not only has this plant been a success from the start, but it has resulted in plans for the building of numerous similar packinghouses in various sections of the South where livestock production can easily be made to pay. And it has at last awakened up the farmers to the value of crop diversification, and the raising of meat animals as well as cotton.

This Moultrie plant is unique in more ways than one. It cost \$250,000 to build and equip, and every dollar of the money was furnished inside of Colquitt County, Georgia. The business men of Moultrie, who saw that the only way to get this thing going was to prove it to the farmers, went down in their own pockets, and with the aid of the more far-seeing of their farmer friends raised enough money to put up the plant and get it going.

The rest was easy. There were difficulties in operation at first, owing to "green" help, but those things are expected. Superintendent Brooks is an old-time packinghouse operator, brought up in the severe and thorough Western school, and he did not take a great while to get the wrinkles ironed out.

There was little trouble about supplies. Often the difficulty for a new packing plant, particularly if it is not a central marketing location, is to get enough livestock to keep going. This difficulty has not confronted the Moultrie people. From the start hogs were offered in plenty, all they could handle with the new force, and farmers were delighted with the idea of shipping or driving their hogs to a near-by market and getting good prices in cash for them. It was a novel experience for them, and helped along the diversification idea immensely.

Not many cattle were killed at first; the plant was too busy with hogs. But that section of the South can be made as good a cattle country as it is a hog country, and there need be no fear of a lack of supplies once the producers get an idea of the market opportunity that is afforded them through these local packing plants.

The success of the Moultrie plant has started similar plans in numerous localities throughout the Southeast. A \$100,000 abattoir has already been opened by the Atlanta Butchers' Association at Atlanta, Ga. They can handle 300 cattle and 1,200 hogs daily. Contracts have been let for a municipal abattoir at Baton Rouge, La., which though small will be strictly up to date. Albany, Dublin, Griffin and Athens, Ga., are other towns planning to erect abattoirs like that at Baton Rouge. Huntsville and Florence, Ala., are among the Alabama cities agitating the same subject. Indeed, the abattoir is becoming quite a fad in that belt.

Beef Production in the Southeast.

As to the practicability of beef production in that section of the country no less an authority than President Thomas E. Wilson, of Morris & Company, said in a recent newspaper interview:

"In my opinion the Southeast today offers

more prospects along beef production lines than any other undeveloped field in the country. You would be surprised at the attention the men of large business interests throughout the North and West are giving the subject. President Markham, of the Illinois Central Railroad, purchased a 10,000-acre tract in Mississippi that he is devoting to livestock farming and he is an enthusiast over cattle raising prospects in that State as well as other portions of the lower Mississippi Valley.

"The low price of grazing and agricultural lands in the Southeastern States is what is arousing a large interest to that section. Climatic conditions render the grazing season long and the people in the South are now using every effort to eradicate the fever tick, and at the rate this work is now being accomplished it will be a matter of only a few years before such States as Mississippi, Alabama and other leaders in this work will be absolutely free of the tick. Then their last drawback to beef cattle production will be removed.

"The Southeastern States are fortunate in that they already have a strong established market for their product at St. Louis. When the cattle raising business started in the Southwest, the ranchmen first had to raise cattle and either had to ship long distances or else await the establishment of new markets.

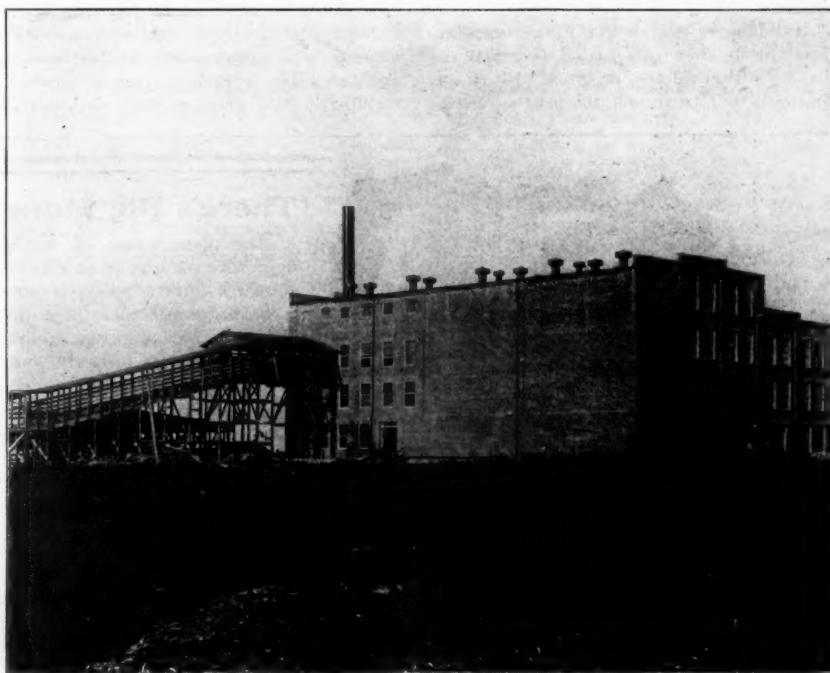
"With the Southeast, however, it is a different proposition. The market was ready before they grew the product. These States are located within a reasonably short distance of the St. Louis National Stock Yards. Several Southern railroads, notably the Mobile & Ohio and the Illinois Central have awakened up to their opportunities and have established regular quick livestock runs to the St. Louis market. As cattle breeding and feeding increases in the Southeast we look for all the roads to meet the demands of this growing industry by still further improving the livestock service.

"Personally I am very optimistic over the outlook along this line for the Southeastern States, and when that country has a thoroughly established and extensive beef cattle industry it will mean an era of permanent prosperity for the South such as never has been known before."

The Moultrie Plant Is Up to Date.

The Moultrie plant is not large, but it is

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NEW PLANT OF THE MOULTRIE PACKING CO., MOULTRIE, GA.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers. Instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

RECLAIMING CURED MEATS.

A subscriber in the East writes as follows:
Editor The National Provisioner:

We have in stock a good number of cured boneless briskets packed in cottonseed oil barrels, which we have noticed are turning red and look very rusty. By test we find that they were cured in a twenty degree pickle. Will you kindly inform us at your early convenience what remedy you would suggest that would tend to whiten the meat?

In the first place we do not advocate curing meats in old cottonseed oil barrels, however well they may have been cleaned and sterilized. Neither do we recommend any attempt to reclaim meats which are in any sense in an unfit condition. Destroy such meats, and profit by your experience.

We do not quite understand what you mean by stating that upon test you found the briskets were cured in a twenty degree pickle. Ordinarily a brisket cure pickle would deteriorate 25 to 30 degrees from the time the meat was put up until fully cured, depending upon the size of the pieces and consequent time necessary to cure. Various strength pickles are used according to requirements, perhaps not less than 75 degs. and not over 85 degs., the lowest of which would not deteriorate to 20 degs.

How long has the meat been in pickle, and at what temperature? If the latter conditions are as unfavorable as the ones you mention you certainly must have some poor stuff, and the sooner you get rid of it the better.

It is the easiest matter in the world to spoil meats, but reclamation is practically impossible. And deterioration may be arrested in meats, but to recover the pristine virtues

is out of the question. Take the stuff out of those barrels and that 20 degs. pickle and wash every piece thoroughly in a 100 degs. pickle. Scrub it and then trim it free of all objectionable appearing tissue, fat, etc. Drain it in a cold room. If you must carry it a little while put it in a 65 degs. pickle with $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of saltpeter to each 100 lbs. of meat, but temporarily only.

The question is, is the meat sweet or sour? If not the latter, then it may be "pickle soaked." There are so many conditions governing that it is impossible, in a sense, to give any advice without a thorough knowledge of all the facts in such a case. If such meats could be personally inspected and all the facts connected therewith known, then some fairly satisfactory solution could be arrived at.

NEW PATENTS.

Recent patents granted by the U. S. Patent Office on devices of interest to the trade are reported briefly as follows:

1,131,004. Refrigerating Apparatus. William M. Pruett, Greensboro, N. C., assignor of two-thirds to Joseph W. Kreuger, Atlanta, Ga. Filed September 25, 1913. Serial No. 791,796. In a refrigerating apparatus, a refrigerating coil, a compressor having an intake and discharge, a spiral condenser coil connected on one side with the compressor and on the other side with the refrigerating coil, a cooling chamber inclosing the condenser coil and provided with means for the flow of a cooling medium therethrough, and another spiral coil within the cooling chamber in close and substantially parallel relation to the first-named coil therein, said second coil being connected on one side to the refrigerating coil and on the other side to the intake of the compressor.

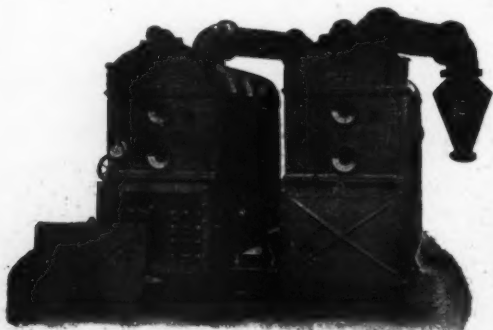
1,131,169. Rotary Refrigerating Apparatus. Junius H. Stone, Noroton Heights, Conn. Filed April 16, 1913. Serial No. 761,463. In a rotary refrigerating apparatus the combination of a compression chamber, a compressing wheel in said chamber, a collecting chamber in said wheel, a spiral port extend-

ing from the collecting chamber to the outer periphery of the wheel, means to rotate the wheel, means to circulate charges of compressing fluid from the compression chamber to the collecting chamber, means to charge the collecting chamber with the refrigerant after having been volatilized and means to lead the compressed refrigerant from the compression chamber.

1,131,130. Refrigerating Apparatus. Cyrus H. Hapgood, Boston, Mass., assignor to Montclair Refrigerating Corporation, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Filed March 1, 1913. Serial No. 751,394. In a refrigerating apparatus, in combination, a casing for containing a fluid lubricant and a liquid refrigerant, a self clearing reciprocating pump located in said casing and comprising a cylinder discharging into said casing, a valved piston reciprocating in said cylinder, a substantially fluid tight crank case, a rotatable crank shaft having a crank revoluble in said crank case and acting upon liquid therein to splash the same up into the said cylinder, said crank shaft being extended to the outside of said casing and sealed by the lubricant surrounding the crank case against the escape of refrigerant out of the casing along said crank shaft, an expansion chamber located outside of said casing and having its fluid inlet communicating with said casing and its fluid outlet discharging into said crank case, for the purpose specified.

1,131,339. Hydrogenizing Fatty Matter. Fredrik W. de Jahn, New York, N. Y. Filed April 1, 1913. Serial No. 758,194. The process of hydrogenizing fatty matter containing unsaturated compounds, which consists in first forming an intimate mixture of fatty matter with hydrogen in a finely divided condition in one vessel, and subsequently subjecting the said mixture to the action of a catalytic agent in another vessel and out of contact with the matter in the first vessel.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?



There's Big Money In It—

The manufacture of fertilizer from tank water is recognized by aggressive packers as an extremely valuable side line. This tank water, formerly thrown away, is now used as the raw material for turning a former waste into large dividends. One of the Chicago packers reports an annual income from this source alone of more than \$100,000, all of which was formerly wasted. In this plant, the value is recovered by means of two large

SWENSON EVAPORATORS

The fact that every one of the prominent packers in the United States uses Swenson Evaporators for this purpose, some of them having more than 30 in their different plants, and that practically every one

of these was ordered after the concern had had experience with the first order, shows that this apparatus is better adapted to this work than any other type which has yet been developed.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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ANYTHING TO SHUT OUT OLEO

The butter interests are having a hard winter. Economic conditions and the rapid education of the public as to the merits of oleomargarine have put a crimp in their business so far as high prices and market control is concerned. They are complaining of the weakness of the butter market, even though they are getting above 30 cents wholesale and much more than that retail for their top creamery product.

This seems low to them, compared to the time when they had the consumer at their mercy. But now that the latter can buy a standard high-grade oleomargarine for 25 to 28 cents per pound retail all the year round as against 33 to 45 cents for butter, the pleasant game of boosting the butter price as the season advanced is no longer so easily pursued.

Besides, the quality of butter is becoming

harder and harder to maintain. The dairy papers are full of entreaties to their trade to "improve quality," and they have now come to the point where they openly warn their constituents that quality must be improved and maintained. It is no longer possible to foist any old stuff on the public at an "extra creamery" price.

"We do not have enough butter of a quality that the people want and will buy; and we do have too much medium to poor grade butter," says a Chicago dairy trade paper last week. It admits that customers are now discriminating, and will not pay top prices for anything but top-grade stuff. The old monopoly price grip is broken.

This may account for renewed efforts in various State legislatures this winter to impose even harsher restrictions on oleomargarine than those now existing. The latter product has become too dangerous a competitor. It is true that the Federal government still favors the butter interests with a ten-cent tax handicap, and there are many state laws taxing heavily makers and dealers in oleomargarine, while butter can be made and sold without any regulation or tax whatever.

In spite of this handicap, however, consumptive demand for oleomargarine grows steadily and as steadily the butter monopoly is weakened.

To retain it the butter interests would add to the oleomargarine handicap. In New York and other states bills are now before the state legislatures increasing the tax on oleomargarine dealers and imposing added restrictions on its sale.

In Missouri the limit in bare-faced discrimination has been attempted. There a bill has been proposed compelling the retailer handling oleomargarine to keep it in a separate ice-box, which must be at least ten feet from where butter is kept!

Such a ridiculously open attempt to injure oleomargarine would make anybody but a butter lobbyist laugh. Dealers are already taxed heavily for the privilege of selling oleomargarine. This tax is an unjust discrimination in itself, as butter is not taxed in any way. But compelling a dealer to buy a separate ice-box in which to keep his oleomargarine, and to place that box at a distance from the one containing butter, is not only a silly effort to make people believe there is something contaminating about oleomargarine, but it is also a palpable attempt to disgust the dealer with the effort to sell oleomargarine, and cause him to give it up.

Such attempts at discriminatory legislation as this proposed Missouri law are indication enough of the desperate straits of the butter combination. Oleomargarine is winning its way on its merits with the consuming public, and in spite of every imaginable handicap it is rapidly coming into its own place

in the food market, a place from which no effort, legislative or otherwise, can displace it.

HIGH COST OF NEUTRALITY

The Department of State at Washington has not announced that the cotton and cottonseed oil interests have lodged protests against the latest British order in council, amounting to all intents and purposes to confiscation of the neutral commerce of the world, particularly American commerce. Nevertheless, such an announcement is expected daily, as the cotton people are preparing through their attorneys and the Southern delegation in Congress to demand something stronger than gentle complaints.

There is lots of talk in Washington about what our foreign office is going to do in the matter, but as yet no one is certain even that a strong protest is to be made. Indeed, the filing of a protest would mean little or nothing, if the treatment of our previous protests is a criterion. Of course, Germany would do the same thing if she had the chance, though that does not alter the situation so far as the neutral countries are concerned.

As the trade knows, the latest ruling from London declares contraband practically all items of innocent neutral commerce which hitherto have been non-contraband or conditional contraband, even according to the strict British interpretation. The new list includes cotton products generally, including cottonseed oil and meal. The average monthly United States exports of cottonseed oil have been valued at something like \$1,800,000 and of cottonseed oil cake and meal at \$2,500,000. Most of this, of course, now goes by the board. Not only are we in this country seriously affected, but other neutral countries like Holland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark are deprived of products that are essential to them.

It is reported in Washington that government statistical experts are estimating that this latest move by Great Britain will cost the United States \$100,000 a day in customs revenues that would accrue on imports from Germany. This is based on the fact that the average imports from Germany during the seven months up to January of this year were about \$10,000,000 a month.

The customs receipts for the week ending March 13 were \$628,957 lower than the previous week. The imports from Germany for the seven months ending January of this year were \$68,911,060. For the same period last year they were \$112,745,608, making a loss of \$43,834,548.

As General Sherman once said: "War is hell." So it is—for the neutrals. War is an expensive pastime, but what about the high cost of neutrality?

TRADE GLEANINGS

The city of Fort Worth, Texas, plans to build a municipal abattoir.

The slaughter house of Elmer E. Culver, at Milford, N. J., has been destroyed by fire.

Swift and Company will remodel their branch plant at 72 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

A new plant to cost \$50,000 will be erected at Memphis, Tenn., by the Shelby County Oil Company.

Plans are being prepared for S. Loeb for the erection of a packing and cold storage plant at Columbus, Ga.

It is reported that a fertilizer mixing plant will be built at Thomasville, Ga., by the No Filler Fertilizer Company.

The Barber Fertilizer Company, Barber, Va., have plans to double their present capacity of 100 tons daily.

L. L. Gilman's slaughterhouse on the Gorham road, Gorham, Maine, has been destroyed by fire of unknown origin.

Fire of unknown origin damaged Armour & Company's branch plant in North Adams, Mass., to the extent of \$15,000.

The sausage plant of Henry J. Furneaux, at 674 Essex street, Lawrence, Mass., has been damaged by fire to the extent of several hundred dollars.

It is reported that Hugh McCloskey, president of the American Cities Company, is interested in a plan to build a packing plant at New Orleans, La.

Excavation work has been begun in preparation for the erection of a cold storage plant at South Franklin and Thompson streets, Saginaw, Mich., for the Saginaw Beef Company.

The Portland Abattoir Company has been incorporated to operate the property of the Kern Packing Company, Portland, Me., as a public abattoir. H. B. Peters will have charge of the plant.

The Celeste Livestock Company, Mobile, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, with Charles F. Peters as

president; W. C. Paul, treasurer, and Charles C. Paul, secretary.

The Davis Packing Company, Mobile, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 with A. D. Davis as president; S. L. Callaway, general manager and Albert N. Stokes, secretary and treasurer.

J. W. Vogler, formerly one of the leading cotton oil men of Louisiana, and president of the Louisiana Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, is now president of the Hoskins Cotton Oil Company, at Eatonton, Ga.

The Industry Estates Corporation, New York, N. Y., to deal in cattle, livestock, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by T. O. Durkhan, Tarrytown, N. Y.; W. H. Randel 54 Manhattan avenue, and H. Caplan, 420 West 130th street, New York, N. Y.

The Union Cotton Oil Company, Birmingham, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The officers are: John G. Whitfield, president; J. W. Donnelly, vice-president; George A. Blinn, Jr., secretary and treasurer. This company will erect a plant at Woodlawn, Ala.

NEW SOUTH AMERICAN MEAT LINE.

The organization of a new steamship combination to engage in the meat carrying trade between South American ports and Europe is reported this week, in the formation of the Furness-Houlder Argentine Lines, Ltd., a combination of two interests heretofore operating separately. The new company has been formed with a share capital of £1,000,000, of which £400,000 has been subscribed. There is also a debenture issue of £500,000 for the purpose of building a fleet of large, fast twin screw steamers insulated throughout for the conveyance of chilled and frozen meat from the River Plate to London, according to the New York Journal of Commerce.

Furness, Withy & Co. and Houlder Bros. & Co. have obtained a number of important contracts from the principal companies operating in the Argentine and Uruguay for the transportation of their produce for a period of ten years from December, 1915, at fixed rates, and the benefit of these contracts has been turned over to the new company. The report from England states that five twin screw steamers are to be built for the trade and, according to the prospectus of the company, it is estimated that the vessels when in commission will earn over £110,000 per annum.

OIL MILLING IN JAPAN.

One of the few lines of industry in Japan which has been favorably influenced by the war is seed oil milling, reports Consul General George H. Scidmore, Yokohama. On account of the withdrawal of Germans, because of the war, the laying in of beans in China has become very easy for the Japanese in China. Particularly the decline of prices has offered to them a vast chance of underselling even Russian millers in their own country,

while the demand for various descriptions of vegetable oil has been inflated both at home and abroad, due to the increased requirements of the navies of the different countries.

Though at one time the trade with Europe was suspended at the fall of Antwerp, soon the trade was resuscitated and now is unusually active. The only drawback is the inadequacy of shipping to take the goods to the consuming countries.

The industry in Japan may be divided into three lines, namely, seed oil milling in and around Nagoya, rape-seed oil milling principally conducted in Kyushu, and Chinese bean and seed oil milling conducted in and around Kobe. Millers engaged in the former two lines have never been favored by the war, for they have been unable to obtain cheap materials, which in their cases are home produced. Moreover, they have been faced with a decrease in the demand for cakes from farmers on account of the cheapening of rice. It is the last line which has been most favored by the war.

The decrease in the yield of rape seeds in India as the result of the encouragement given by Great Britain to the production of foodstuffs has also contributed much to augment the business of Japanese oil millers, who have been enabled to extend the market for their goods not only in Europe, but in Australia and the Dutch Indies.

Fish-oil extractors are also sharing the general prosperity which the war has brought with it. Their goods are, it is to be particularly noted, being shipped to America in an ever-increasing quantity.

OIL-SEED CRUSHING IN ENGLAND.

The British oil-seed crushing industry has not met with the curtailment which the country's foreign trade statistics show has been the case with many other British industries. The imports of oil seed and nuts into the United Kingdom in 1913 had a value of \$77,000,000, and the same in 1914. There was a drop of about \$7,000,000 in flaxseed, but a compensating gain in "nuts and kernels"—a large part of which was evidently copra or the dried meat of the cocoanut.

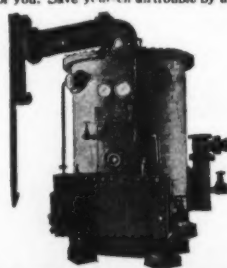
In the month of January, 1915, the British imports of oil seeds increased 50 per cent. over the imports of January, 1914, mainly in the "nut and kernel" classification. British import statistics for the comparative periods referred to are presented herewith:

	Year. 1913.	Year. 1914.	Jan. 1914.	Jan. 1915.
Oil seeds.				
Castor, cwt. . . .	1,205,537	1,016,690	\$98,303	\$64,762
Cotton, tons. . . .	615,332	639,568	2,757,743	2,881,951
Flax or linseed, quarters	3,274,662	2,451,778	1,701,167	1,891,224
Rape, quarters. . . .	265,560	309,241	158,637	187,043
Soya bean, tons. . . .	76,452	76,644	401,834	337,515
Unenumerated, quarters	126,451	162,653	267,749	467,481
Nuts and kernels (including copra), tons. . . .	\$1,120	168,148	982,015	3,952,254
Total value. . . .			6,367,408	9,782,230

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Easier—Trade Quiet—Some Liquidation—Hog Movement Heavy—Packing Increases—Stocks Gain—Trade Fair.

The feature of the trading in hog products during the past week has been the continuation of a heavy movement of hogs and further material accumulation in stocks. The mid-month statement of product stocks at Chicago shows a gain over the first of the month in all products and the stocks are now very decidedly in excess of last year. In ribs alone the stock is 17,000,000 lbs. greater than a year ago. The mid-month stocks compare as follows:

	March 15 1915	March 1 1915	March 15 1914
Mess pork, new, brls..	55,329	53,760	12,457
Mess pork, old, brls..	9,822	10,775	791
Lard, new, tcs.....	76,651	70,543	95,924
Lard, old, tcs.....	.....	.....	15,790
Short Rib Sides, lbs.	38,398,586	36,263,816	21,278,679
Extra S. C. Sides, lbs.	2,299,945	2,402,733	3,404,102

The stocks are naturally increasing as a result of the continued heavy movement of hogs as reflected in the packing statistics from week to week. During the past week the packing showed a further increase compared with a year ago of 212,000 hogs. The total for the week was 622,000 compared with 713,000 the preceding week and 410,000 last year. Since March 1 the packing for the past two weeks has been 1,335,000 hogs against 875,000 a year ago, an increase of nearly 500,000. This continuation of very heavy marketing of hogs shows that the country is disposed to market live stock partly due evidently to the very high cost of feeding.

The situation of the market is a very interesting one and is attracting a good deal of study due to the conditions which are developing, the natural result of the very large movement of hogs and the accumulating stock. The heavy packing of hogs which has taken place since the beginning of the winter season has naturally resulted in a very heavy increase in product stocks of all kinds and with the continuation of the heavy marketing further accumulating in product stocks is naturally expected.

The question which is being considered is whether the decline in the price of product is sufficient to carry the accumulated stocks into distribution. The price of lard is only a trifle below the price at the corresponding time last year, but the price of meats is decidedly lower. Ribs are selling 1½c. a lb. below a year ago while pork is about \$4 a bbl. below last year. These prices it is claimed should result in active distribution of product although there is possibility of some doubt whether these figures are low enough to bring the distribution figure which will result in any material reduction in supplies.

Recent exports have been heavy and for the past week the shipments of meats were nearly 16,500,000 lbs. and the shipments of lard were about 16,500,000 lbs. Such an outward movement as this cannot be kept up without being a factor of considerable importance in the situation. The shipments

of product from Chicago are quite heavy. Last week the shipments of cut meats were about 20,000,000 lbs. and the shipments of lard nearly 10,000,000 lbs. So far this season the shipments of cut meats from Chicago have increased about 25,000,000 lbs. over last year and the shipments of lard have increased about 30,000,000 lbs.

These figures show that the movement of product from Chicago has been very liberal and has been about 10 per cent. larger than last year. The situation is one in which the question of the distribution of the price will be a very important factor in the market. It is believed that exports will be of quite liberal proportion for some time and with the better business condition in the country it is thought that the demand for hog product in the country will be likely to increase. There are, however, a good many hogs still in the country to be marketed and this is a feature which must not be overlooked.

LARD.—The market has been fairly steady with a moderate trade for export. City steam, 99½@9¾ nom; Middle West, \$10.05 @10.15 nom.; Western, \$10.40; refined Continent, \$11.15 nom.; South American, \$11.35 nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$12.35; compound lard, 7½@8¼c.

PORK.—The market was again very quiet with values about steady. Mess is quoted \$19.50@20.50 nom.; clear, \$19@22 nom.; family, \$22@23.

BEEF.—Prices are firm for all grades with values steadily held. Quoted: Family, \$24@25 nom.; mess., \$21@23 nom.; packet, \$23@24 nom.; extra India mess, \$36@38 nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, March 17, 1915.—The situation in animal ammoniates continues very slow, and while prices are nominally unchanged at about \$2.60 for blood and \$2.40 and 10c. for high-grade ground tankage, business could undoubtedly be done if orders were obtainable at 2½c. or possibly 5c. per unit below these prices with some of the producers, though others are holding firmly at above quotations. Outside packers' crushed tankage is offered rather more freely, and it is now hard to sell at anything better than \$2 and 10c. Chicago, with most of the usual buyers filled up on this basis. Lower grades of tankage are also quoted at somewhat easier prices, with absolutely no business reported for some time past.

If there was any possibility of securing freight accommodations to the British Isles considerable quantities of ammoniates might be sold in that direction, as we learn that farmers throughout the United Kingdom are paying much higher prices than usual for fertilizer materials, and are unable to secure more than half of what they need, as all are figuring to try and raise much larger crops than usual by using double the amount of fertilizer. (Complete quotations will be found on page 39.)

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared up to March 5, 1915:

BACON.—Barranquilla, Colombia, 393 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 102,122 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 2,165,027 lbs.; Camaguey, Cuba, 9,673 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,259 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 694,934 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 55,182 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 307,193 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,701 lbs.; Havre, France, 1,173,858 lbs.; Hull, England, 309,414 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 907,387 lbs.; Manchester, England, 242,845 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 11,664 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,175,861 lbs.; Shanghai, China, 1,100 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,417 lbs.

HAMS.—Barbados, W. I., 1,162 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 7,931 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 393 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 23,148 lbs.; Camaguey, Cuba, 20,042 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,823 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 63,432 lbs.; Cumana, Venezuela, 1,204 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 908 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 889 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 587,796 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 4,007 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 4,105 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 7,882 lbs.; Hull, England, 267,439 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 804 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,099,595 lbs.; Manchester, England, 129,447 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 2,204 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 6,546 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,409 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 5,680 lbs.

LARD.—Aarhus, Denmark, 176,460 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 68,824 lbs.; Amapola, Honduras, 8,300 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 12,675 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 20,105 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 1,087,048 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 1,182,126 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 12,407 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 3,200 lbs.; Camaguey, Cuba, 55,878 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 168,714 lbs.; Ceuta, Spanish Col., Africa, 1,375 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 1,200 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 830,785 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 24,287 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 612,837 lbs.; Cucuta, Colombia, 13,680 lbs.; Cumana, Venezuela, 800 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 11,444 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, East Africa, 27,800 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 15,406 lbs.; Dronheim, Norway, 42,435 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 7,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 300,679 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 3,218,175 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 5,900 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 350 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,574 lbs.; Havre, France, 9,922 lbs.; Hull, England, 551,952 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 399,436 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 488,071 lbs.; Manchester, England, 221,483 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 6,586 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 107,866 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 2,200 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 5,942 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 132,008 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 3,667 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 856,154 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 11,673 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 1,984 lbs.; Shanghai, China, 1,840 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 112,610 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 5,892 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Cape Town, Africa, 120 cs.

PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 203 bbls.; Cape Town, Africa, 7 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 15 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 10 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 70 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 32 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 40 bbs.; Hull, England, 15 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 40 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 45 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 106 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 33 bbls.; San Domingo, S. D., 14 bbls.

PORK HEADS.—Barbados, W. I., 27 bbls.

Curacao, Leeward Islands, 69½ bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 11 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 10 bbls.

PORK TAILS.—Demerara, British Guiana, 15 tcs.

SAUSAGE.—Bordeaux, France, 575 pa.; Camaguey, Cuba, 1,008 lbs.; Ceuta, Spanish Col., Africa, 30 bbs.; Colon, Panama, 232 pa.,

63 cs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 201 bxs.; San Domingo, S. D., 9 pa.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared up to March 5, 1915:

CURED BEEF.—Bartados, W. I., 32 bbls.; Bordeaux, France, 50 tes.; Cape Town, Africa, 15 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 34 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 48 bbls., 268 pa.; 8 tes.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 20 bbls., 89 pa.; Demerara, British Guiana, 75 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 101 tes.; Hull, England, 25 tes.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 33 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 6 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 13 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 22 pa.

FRESH MEATS.—Colon, Panama, 133,805 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 44,375 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,670,284 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Aarhus, Denmark, 100 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 494 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 760 tes.; Drontheim, Norway, 105 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 95 tes.; Leghorn, Italy, 50 tes.; Piraeus, Greece, 25 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,371 tes.; Salonica, Turkey, 60 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 465 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Bartados, W. I., 42,560 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 12,018 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 2,464 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 3,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 5,725 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 511,200 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,500 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 18 bbls.; Tampico, Mexico, 2,883 lbs.

TALLOW.—Genoa, Italy, 24,944 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 69,829 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 11,358 lbs.

TONGUES.—Hamilton, Bermuda, 12 pkgs.; Liverpool, England, 210 pa.

CANNED MEATS.—Amsterdam, Holland, 220 cs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 32 cs.; Bombay, India, 65 cs.; Callao, Peru, 25 cs.; Cape Town, Africa, 2,581 cs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 500 cs.; Delagoa Bay, E. Africa, 177 cs.; Genoa, Italy, 450 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 1,425 cs.; Hull, England, 295 pa.; Liverpool, England, 100 cs.; Manchester, England, 600 cs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 67 cs.; Newcastle, England, 325 pa.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,400 cs.; Singapore, Strait Settlements, 182 cs.; Tampico, Mexico, 48 pa.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared up to March 5, 1915:

BUTTER.—Barranquilla, Colombia, 625 lbs.; Camaguey, Cuba, 548 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 15,375 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands,

628 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 4,200 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 3,315 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 3,507 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 24,702 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 3,278 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 21,457 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 885 lbs.

EGGS.—Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,320 doz.

CHEESE.—Bartados, W. I., 684 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,934 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 134,715 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,415 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 125,743 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 765 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,946 lbs.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled 33,900 quarters, compared to nothing last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled 8,404 sheep and 5,406 lamb carcasses, compared to nothing last week. There were also 1,033 bags of beef cuts and 8,666 bags of offal. Other arrivals included 496 casks of tallow and stearine, 60 casks of oleo oil, 254 casks of casings and 3,702 packages of fertilizer material, bones and glue stock. All were from South America.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending March 13, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to — pounds, the average value according to estimates from the manifests being — cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef, but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled — pounds, value averaged at — cents per pound.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to March 19, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To Europe, 77,893 quarters; to the United States, 17,680 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To Europe, 137,171 quarters; to the Continent, 16,406 quarters; to the United States, 44,338.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, March 11, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs. and Pkgs.
New York, Liverpool.....			476	907				
Samland, London.....	2500			974		50	25	4817
Cameronia, Glasgow.....				1807			305	1875
Buffalo, Hull.....				1004			40	825 7459
Rinaldo, Hull.....				481			250	
Idaho, Hull.....				1001		25	35	1805 8950
Zaandijk, Rotterdam.....	5111							
Stiklestad, Rotterdam.....	41234							
Terje Viken, Rotterdam.....	4658							
Rondo, Rotterdam.....	23226							
Vard, Rotterdam.....	7401							
Ryndam, Rotterdam.....	13104					50		
Robt. W. Thompson, Rotterdam.....				275	155		5670	5625
United States, Baltic.....	200		1355			25	2380	2750
Helsing, Copenhagen.....			1570				625	
Hendrick, Christiania.....	800		185	500			1479	1150
New Sweden, Gothenberg.....			2297				8788	12610
Stavn, Gothenberg.....			1300	485			3671	2499
Chicago, Havre.....			1590					50
Dunclutha, Bordeaux.....	3300		1500				260	175
Djibouti, Marseilles.....	700							
Roma, Marseilles.....				110				2000
Georgos, Piraeus.....	50							
Taormina, Genoa.....				150				500
Dante Aligherie, Mediterranean.....	4062							20
Total.....	98034	8312	476	16506	1140	125	100	26083 50480

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, March 18.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼@11¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10¾@11c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11¼@11¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11@11¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 7½@8c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 7¼c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 7¾@7¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7¼@7¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7¼@7¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7¼@7¼c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼@11¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¾@12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10¾c.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending March 13, 1915, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending Mar. 13, 1915.	Week ending Mar. 14, 1914.	From Nov. 1, '14, to Mar. 13, 1915.
United Kingdom.....	40	611	4,080
Continent.....	175	245	1,194
So. & Cen. Am.....	180	180	2,665
West Indies.....	1,215	1,386	18,973
Br. No. Am. Col.....	151	312	9,448
Other countries.....		35	15
Total.....	1,761	2,784	36,395

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom.....	9,664,975	5,729,580	168,307,537
Continent.....	6,357,950	292,750	36,782,113
So. & Cen. Am.....	47,000	128,000	743,700
West Indies.....	90,325	125,475	2,106,425
Br. No. Am. Col.....			78,275
Other countries.....		8,000	32,000
Total.....	10,160,250	6,283,805	208,050,050

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom.....	3,738,046	3,351,878	136,764,318
Continent.....	11,474,300	5,922,160	93,483,430
So. & Cen. Am.....	305,700	944,150	3,952,332
West Indies.....	740,692	594,510	7,594,676
Br. No. Am. Col.....		2,100	234,918
Other countries.....		4,170	318,000
Total.....	10,521,738	10,518,908	242,377,872

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.				
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	
New York.....	1,280	8,410,950	13,137,818	
Boston.....	151	2,799,300	1,661,920	
Philadelphia.....		833,000	188,000	
New Orleans.....	330	77,000	1,074,000	
St. John, N. B.....		4,040,000	460,000	
Total week.....	1,761	16,160,250	16,521,738	
Previous week.....	2,136	15,717,950	24,361,308	
Two weeks ago.....	2,489	12,498,800	7,394,980	
Cor. week last y'r.....	2,784	6,283,805	10,518,998	

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.				
From Nov. 1, '14, to Mar. 13, '15.	Same time last year.	Changes.		
Pork, lbs.....	7,273,000	9,374,800	Dec.	2,101,800
Meats, lbs.....	208,050,050	133,818,530	Inc.	74,231,520
Lard, lbs.....	242,377,872	179,751,410	Inc.	62,626,462

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Lon- don.	Glas- gow.	Rattr- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces.....	60sh.	60sh.	125c.	150sh.
Oil Cake.....	45sh.	45sh.	70c.	75c.
Bacon.....	60sh.	60sh.	125c.	150sh.
Lard, tierces.....	60sh.	60sh.	125c.	150sh.
Canned meats.....	60sh.	60sh.	125c.	150sh.
Butter.....	87/8	90sh.	150c.	150sh.
Tallow.....	60sh.	60sh.	125c.	150sh.
Cottonseed oil.....	70sh.	65sh.	125c.	150sh.
Pork, barrels.....	60sh.	60sh.	125c.	150sh.

No rates to Hamburg. Rates to Liverpool, special.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The general undertone in the tallow market shows a further easement. Consumers seemed to have supplied themselves for the time being and apparently are less disturbed over the possibilities of a material advance in the near future. A few weeks ago predictions of a bullish nature found reflection in nervousness among users.

There have been sales of prime city tallow on the basis of 6½¢. It is understood that not a great deal of this grade is to be had. At the same time the inquiry for it is limited, in fact, lower descriptions have been lagging for some time.

The weakening of the foreign market continues and naturally exerts a great deal of influence in domestic quarters. Export demand has shown a decided slackening. At London the auction sale resulted in 986 casks being offered of which only 105 were sold at a decline of from 7 to 9d. The assumption was that the supplies of tallow at English points were being augmented by the conditions arising from the political situation.

Toward the close of the week prime city tallow was quoted at 6½¢. nominal and city specials at 7¢, last sales having occurred at these figures.

OLEO STEARINE.—Further reductions in the price list have been made at all centers. Locally there have been sales at 9½¢. Buyers say that the next level will be 9¢.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

GREASES.—The market is quiet and steady. Domestic trade is dull and foreign trade is limited owing to the difficulty of getting freight room. Quotations are nominal as follows: Yellow, 5½¢@6¢. nom.; bone, 5¼¢@6½¢. nom.; house, 5¼¢@6¢. nom.

COCOANUT OIL.—The trade is small owing to the very limited spot stocks and difficulty of getting oil offered to arrive. Quoted: Cochin, 15¢@16¢; arrival, —; Ceylon, 11¢@11½¢; shipment, —.

PALM OIL.—The market is quiet and firm. Spot supplies are very limited. Offerings to arrive are more liberal, but the uncertainty as to shipments restricts business. Prime red spot, —; to arrive, 11¢; Lagos

spot, 13¢; to arrive, 12¢; palm kernel, 12¢; 11½¢; shipment —.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market was again quiet but about steady. For 20 cold test, 95¢@96¢; 30 to 88¢; 40 do., water white, 80¢@82¢; low grade off yellow, 63¢.

CORN OIL.—Prices are firm with moderate production and firmness in competing oils. Prices quoted at \$6.50 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is very firm with prices held higher owing to the unsettled conditions in the far east and the uncertainty as to shipments. Spot is quoted at 6½¢@6¾¢.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 19.—The market on chemicals and soap supplies is quoted as follows: 74¢@76¢. caustic soda, \$1.00@1.65 per 100 lbs., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2¼¢@2½¢. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80¢. per 100 lbs. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95¢. per 100 lbs.; tale, 1¼¢@1½¢. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, 1¾¢. per lb. and bbls., 2½¢. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 15¢. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 12¢@13¢. per lb. Prime palm oil in casks, 12¢. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 13¢. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 12¢. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 12¢. per lb.; green olive oil, 90¢. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 95¢. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 8¾¢. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 11¢@11½¢. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 15¢@16¢. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6½¢@7½¢. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 6½¢@6¾¢. per lb.; prime city tallow, at 6½¢. per lb.; corn oil, 6.50¢. per lb. House grease, 6¢. per lb.; brown grease, 5½¢. per lb.; oleo stearine, 9¢@9½¢. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5½¢. per lb.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, March 18.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 13½¢@14¢; green hams, 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 13¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 18¢@20 lbs. ave., 12½¢; green clear bellies, 6¢@10 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 13¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 12½¢; green rib bellies, 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 12¢; S. P. clear bellies, 6¢@10 lbs. ave., 13¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 12¢; S. P. rib bellies, 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 12¢; S. P. hams, 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 13¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 12¢@12½¢; 18¢@20

lbs. ave., 13¢; city dressed pigs, 10½¢; city steam lard, 9¾¢.

Western prices are as follows: Pork loins, 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 12¢@12½¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 11¢@11½¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 10½¢@11¢; 14¢@16 lbs. ave., 10¢; skinned shoulders, 8½¢@9¢; Boston butts, 10¢@10½¢; boneless butts, 11¢@11½¢; neck ribs, 3¢@4¢; spareribs, 7½¢; lean trimmings, 10½¢@11¢; regular trimmings, 7¢@7½¢; kidneys, 5¢; tails, 7¢; livers, 3¢; snouts, 4¢; tenderloins, 21¢@22¢; pig tongues, 10½¢@11¢; hogs, 9½¢@10¢.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, March 19.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.77¼
Cable transfers.....	4.79%
Demand sterling.....	4.79%
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.76%
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.75%
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, sight.....	5.32
Bankers' cables.....	5.29½
Bankers' checks.....	5.30¼
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	82¾
Cable transfers.....	82¾
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	39%
Bankers' sight.....	39%
Copenhagen—	
Checks.....	24.45

WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending March 18, 1915, and for the period since September 1, 1914, were as follows:

	Week ending Mar. 18, 1915.	Since Sept. 1, 1914.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Adelaide, Australia	—	2
Auckland, N. Z.	—	60
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	192
Barbados, W. I.	—	2,039
Bergen, Norway	—	2,165
Bristol, England	—	65
Buenaventura, Colombia ..	—	33
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	2,058
Cape Haytien, Haiti.	—	8
Cape Town, Africa	—	1,054
Cardenas, Cuba	—	156
Cartagena, Colombia	—	5
Christiania, Norway	—	1,100
Colon, Panama	8	317
Copenhagen, Denmark	200	9,449
Cristobal, Panama	—	1,043
Demerara, Br. Guiana.	120	471
Fremantle, Australia	—	184
Genoa, Italy	950	6,059
Gibraltar, Spain	100	100
Glasgow, Scotland	—	310
Havana, Cuba	—	717
Havre, France	—	3,000
Hull, England	—	1,004
Kingston, W. I.	117	466
La Guaira, Venezuela.	—	3
Liverpool, England	200	4,029
London, England	125	15,514
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	33
Macoris, S. D.	—	42
Manchester, England	—	5,280
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	81
Marseilles, France	500	3,385
Matanzas, W. I.	—	20
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	456
Montevideo, Uruguay	576	5,674
Naples, Italy	160	1,017
Nassau, Bahamas	—	144
Natal, Africa	—	25
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	20
Para, Brazil	—	16
Pernambuco, Brazil	330	479
Piraeus, Greece	—	180
Ponce, P. R.	—	48
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	24
Port au Prince, W. I.	9	15
Port Limon, C. R.	—	16
Progreso, Mexico	—	80
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.	—	1,224
Rotterdam, Holland	—	25,471
St. Johns, N. F.	—	1
Salaverry, A. R.	—	187
Sanchez, San Dom.	63	63
San Domingo, S. D.	—	98
San Juan, P. R.	15	134
Santiago, Cuba	12	398
Santos, Brazil	550	1,780
Sydney, Australia	—	10
Trinidad, Island of	—	12
Valparaiso, Chile	—	58
Wellington, N. Z.	69	163
Yokohama, Japan	—	40
Ports not stated	—	187,641
Total	4,104	285,915
From New Orleans—		
Bocas del Toro, Panama.	—	202
Christiania, Norway	3,745	24,515
Frederickstad, Norway	—	18,600
Frontera, Mexico	—	170
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	4,585
Havana, Cuba	215	2,989
Havre, France	—	150
Progreso, Mexico	—	806
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,315
Total	3,900	53,332
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	125	1,209
Havre, France	—	493
Liverpool, England	—	1,650
Rotterdam, Holland	—	281
Total	125	3,633

From Philadelphia—		
Liverpool, England	—	6,333
Total	—	6,333

From Savannah—		
Aarhus, Denmark	—	566
Glasgow, Scotland	—	264
Liverpool, England	3,489	4,539
London, England	—	7,185
Manchester, England	—	1,471
Total	3,489	14,025

From Norfolk and Newport News—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,448
Liverpool, England	—	9,554
London, England	—	5,346
Ports not stated	—	1,936
Total	—	18,284

From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	1,900
Total	—	1,900

From all other ports—		
Canada	—	28,981
Mexico	—	1
Total	—	28,982

	Week ending Mar. 18, 1915.	Since Sept. 1, 1914.	Same period 1913.
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York	4,104	285,915	166,981
From New Orleans	3,960	53,332	40,291
From Galveston	—	—	1,571
From Baltimore	125	3,633	3,650
From Philadelphia	—	6,333	806
From Savannah	3,489	14,025	31,833
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	18,284	15,712
From San Francisco	—	88	21
From Mobile	—	1,900	—
From all other ports	—	28,982	39,748
Total	11,678	412,492	300,613

COTTONSEED MEAL IN CANADA.

A letter from the American consul at Kingston, Ontario, calls attention to the fact that the European war has greatly advanced the price of all cattle feed, so that Canada should now afford a profitable market for cottonseed meal. The attention of dealers and producers is called to the fact that as the duty on this product is but 7½ per cent. ad valorem, and as freight rates from American points to Canadian distributing centers are not exorbitant, the field seems inviting. The value of cottonseed meal is not thoroughly appreciated in Canada, and a well-directed advertising campaign would prove profitable to American exporters, in the opinion of the Department of Agriculture experts who have been investigating the situation.

NO MEAT OR LARD IN VIENNA.

Reports from Vienna, Austria, say that the poorer classes in that city are suffering acutely on account of the scarcity of food. Meat has long since disappeared from their tables. Bread is scarce and high in price, it being almost impossible to buy flour. Lard costs more than butter. Although eggs, milk and butter have risen greatly in price, it probably will become still more difficult to obtain them in the near future, as farmers are unable to procure fodder and are killing their cows and chickens.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Columbia, S. C., March 18.—Crude cottonseed oil 40@41½c. bid for any shipment. Cotton seed products markets unusually dull the past week.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Atlanta, Ga., March 18, 1915.—Crude cottonseed oil easy at 41c. basis prime. Meal very dull at \$25@26, f. o. b. mills. Hulls nominal.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Memphis, Tenn., March 18, 1915.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude nominally 42½c. Prime 8 per cent. meal steady at \$26.75@27; stocks small. Hulls \$6.75@7, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
New Orleans, La., March 18, 1915.—Prime crude Texas cottonseed oil barely steady at 40c. bid, 41c. asked for immediate delivery; mills offering sparingly; stocks moderate. Crushing season is nearing an end, with few exceptions. Prime meal, 8 per cent., dull at \$28.50; 7½ per cent. meal, and \$28 here; nothing doing in export trade. Hulls, \$7.50 loose, \$9.50 sacked, New Orleans.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Dallas, Texas, March 18, 1915.—Cottonseed oil market slightly stronger; crude, 40c. bid, 40½c. asked for prompt shipment. Prime cake, \$23.50@24.50 per short ton, f. o. b. Galveston; choice cake, \$1 more.

FEDERAL COTTONSEED CENSUS.

The federal Census Bureau report, issued this week, on the number of establishments crushing cottonseed from the crops of 1912, 1913 and 1914, quantity of seed crushed, and quantity of linters obtained, is as follows:

Number of cottonseed oil mills.			
State	1914	1913	1912
United States	880	870	857
Alabama	92	85	79
Arkansas	42	43	42
Florida	4	4	4
Georgia	154	156	157
Louisiana	30	32	31
Mississippi	70	68	75
Missouri	4	4	4
North Carolina	65	64	63
Oklahoma	60	58	55
South Carolina	95	98	99
Tennessee	23	23	23
Texas	233	229	220
**All other States	8	6	5

Cottonseed crushed (tons).			
State	1914	1913	1912
United States	5,493,899	4,767,502	4,579,508
Alabama	472,199	428,447	347,224
Arkansas	291,377	305,042	249,360
Florida	32,998	23,050	19,060
Georgia	1,066,834	861,177	630,836
Louisiana	172,327	153,526	151,742
Mississippi	493,646	502,326	393,635
Missouri	31,720	27,994	22,419
North Carolina	374,165	317,955	309,800
Oklahoma	388,782	249,721	337,617
South Carolina	444,656	411,292	340,555
Tennessee	259,389	259,556	164,703
Texas	1,447,739	1,166,369	1,570,966
**All other States	78,047	60,747	41,582

Linters obtained (running bales).			
State	1914	1913	1912
United States	772,270	631,153	602,324
Alabama	65,710	53,590	38,839
Arkansas	42,686	40,671	34,084
Florida	3,012	2,621	1,415
Georgia	131,148	110,629	76,185
Louisiana	23,691	21,823	17,927
Mississippi	70,353	60,766	45,228
Missouri	3,993	3,399	2,438
North Carolina	42,984	34,998	28,729
Oklahoma	62,977	58,536	52,016
South Carolina	52,866	46,580	35,517
Tennessee	37,700	34,671	22,292
Texas	223,637	176,202	243,314
**All other States	10,463	6,397	4,345

(*) Includes 681,315 tons of seed estimated to be crushed and 35,360 bales of linters to be obtained after the date of the March canvass.

(**) Includes for 1914: Arizona, 1 establishment; California, 3; Illinois, 2; Kansas, 1; and Kentucky, 1.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Easier—Government Report Issued —Shows Large Crush—Result Expected However—Cotton Acreage Discussed.

The issuing of the Census Bureau report on cottonseed crushed was the news feature of the week in the cotton oil trade, although the market was hardly affected by the figures. Nevertheless the usual discussion was heard, and various deductions were taken from the statistics. The consensus of opinion was that the showing did not differ materially from that which had been predicted and from the estimate published by The National Provisioner some time ago.

There were 5,494,000 tons of seed crushed and to be crushed against the final report a year ago of 4,768,000 tons and 4,921,000 tons in the big crop year of 1911-12. On the basis of averages there will be approximately 220,000,000 gallons of crude oil made available this year against 197,000,000 last season and 202,000,000 gallons in the previous record season of 1911-12. Thus about 4,000,000 bbls. of refined oil—50 gallons each—are to be accounted for this year against somewhat less than 3,500,000 in 1913-14 and 3,600,000 bbls. three years ago.

The usual divergent views are expressed as to refining losses. At present the seed

does not seem to be yielding as satisfactorily as was the case several weeks and months ago, but on the whole it is not thought that the losses will reach an average of 10 per cent. for the year or at least not greatly exceed that basis, whereas a year ago the average was figured at from 10 to 12 per cent.

The question of the oil supply therefore has not been altered decisively by this government report. If the government has been as accurate this season as last year, the figures may be accepted as final and virtually correct. The question of whether prevailing levels for cotton oil were warranted was of course again debated. Bulls mentioned the possibility of exports this season of more than 700,000 bbls. which would care for 200,000 bbls. of the 500,000 bbls. surplus. For the moment, complex and uncertain shipping conditions are upsetting the trade. Advocates of higher prices say the shipping situation will right itself in time. They also contend that soap makers have taken about 200,000 bbls. more than last year and that on the whole nothing has transpired in this country to work against the consumption of oil in other channels. It is generally admitted that if the cotton acreage is ma-

terially reduced refiners will be disposed to carry over more oil at the end of this season than ever before and perhaps at a comparatively high price.

The attention of the trade has been directed to the rather sharp upturn in the cotton market. As has been often stated the conditions at the south and appertaining generally to cotton are being closely followed. Ordinarily, an advance in the cotton market, if disassociated with crop conditions would have very little bearing in cotton seed oil quarters. At this stage cognizance of price movements in cotton has to be taken irrespective of their cause. It is realized that advancing levels during the preparation and planting season will greatly influence farmers whereas a decline in cotton quotations should take from the incentive of planting the available land.

Coincident with this line of argument much interest was manifest in the statement credited to an authority indirectly connected with the Department of Agriculture at Washington. In an authorized interview it was averred that at about the prevailing levels cotton farmers would be inclined to plant practically all their available land with cotton. Of course, it does not follow that

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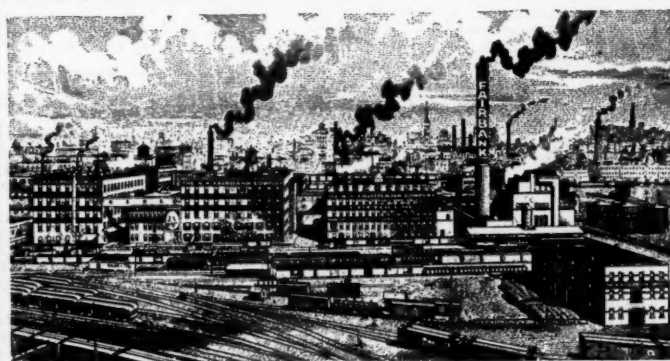
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the area will reach that of last season, in fact this would seem impossible as more than 3,500,000 acres in the South have already been given over to winter wheat and oats and in some sections there has already been corn planted.

Nevertheless the statement from this source came as a surprise inasmuch as the past two weeks have brought emphatic claims from various southern points of an average decrease in the area ranging from 15 to 25 per cent. More or less crop diversification is conceded and a scant use of fertilizer is being looked forward to, but the extreme acreage curtailment advices are not accepted. The belief that an ending of the war might occur prior to the next cotton picking season and that there is a pronounced indisposition to diversify crops among many growers are elements against the stand of theorists who harp on the principle that cotton values are still generally under the cost of production.

Closing prices, Saturday, March 13, 1915.—Spot, \$6.70; March, \$6.70@6.73; April, \$6.75@6.80; May, \$6.86@6.88; June, \$6.99@7.01; July, \$7.09@7.10; August, \$7.17@7.18; September, \$7.23@7.25; October, \$7@7.20. Futures closed 1 to 5 decline. Sales were: March, 200, \$6.75; May, 500, \$6.88@6.86; June, 200, \$7; July, 4,700, \$7.11@7.07; August, 400, \$7.17@7.16. Total sales, 6,000 bbls. Good off, \$6.55@6.63; off, \$6.45@6.53; reddish off, \$6.30@6.43; winter, \$6.80@8; summer, \$6.80@8; prime crude, S. E., \$5.67.

Closing prices, Monday, March 15, 1915.—Spot, \$6.63@7; March, \$6.62@6.68; April, \$6.75@6.82; May, \$6.87@6.88; June, \$7@7.03; July, \$7.10@7.11; August, \$7.16@7.18; September, \$7.25@7.27; October, \$7.13@7.20. Futures closed 5—11 decline. Sales were: March, 300, \$6.70; May, 3,300, \$6.88@6.85; July, 5,900, \$7.13@7.08; August, 2,500, \$7.18@7.16; September, 1,400, \$7.25. Total sales, 13,400 bbls. Good off, \$6.57@6.65; off, \$6.45@6.55; reddish off, \$6.30@6.45; winter, \$6.75; summer, \$6.75; prime crude, S. E., \$5.67 nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, March 16, 1915.—Spot, \$6.33@7; March, \$6.62@6.68; April, \$6.70@6.72; May, \$6.77@6.78; June, \$6.89@6.91; July, \$7.01@7.02; August, \$7.09@7.10; September, \$7.20@7.21; October, \$7@7.15. Futures closed 5—11 decline. Sales were: April, 200, \$6.75; May, 9,800, \$6.87@6.77; June, 500, \$6.98@6.96; July, 3,200, \$7.08@7.02; August, 4,000, \$7.15@7.10; September, 800, \$7.27@7.21. Total sales, 18,500 bbls. Good off, \$6.57@6.58; off, \$6.40@6.48; reddish off, \$6.30@6.38; winter, \$6.75@7.75; summer, \$6.75@7.75; prime crude, S. E., \$5.53 sales.

Closing prices, Wednesday, March 17, 1915.—Spot, \$6.63; March, \$6.65@6.73; April, \$6.70@6.77; May, \$6.79@6.80; June, \$6.92@6.93; July, \$7.03@7.04; August, \$7.12@7.13; September, \$7.21@7.23; October, \$7.05@7.20. Futures closed unchanged to 5 advance. Sales were: May, 2,100, \$6.80@6.71; July, 3,700, \$7.03@6.98; August, 800, \$7.12@7.07. Total sales, 6,600 bbls. Good off, \$6.58@6.62; off, \$6.48@6.52; reddish off, \$6.35@6.42; winter, \$6.75@7.75; summer, \$6.75@7.75; prime crude, S. E., \$5.53 nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, March 18, 1915.—Spot, \$6.70; March, \$6.70@6.85; April, \$6.82@6.85; May, \$6.86@6.89; June, \$6.94@6.98; July, \$7.07@7.09; August, \$7.16@7.17; September, \$7.24@7.27; October, \$7@7.25. Futures closed 2—12 advance. Sales were: March, 800, \$6.78; April, 300, \$6.83@6.80; May, 1,100, \$6.86@6.84; June, 1,500, \$6.92@6.89; July, 1,700, \$7.08@7.03; August, 300, \$7.15@7.14. Total sales, 5,700. Good off, \$6.60@6.70; off, \$6.50@6.60; reddish off, \$6.35@6.50; winter, \$7@8; summer, \$6.80@8; prime crude, S. E., \$5.53@5.60.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTON CROP AND BOLL WEEVIL THEORIES

What Alabama Proved as to Early vs. Late Planting

By J. W. Vogler.

For over two decades American agricultural experts have advocated the early planting of cotton as the only means to check the ravages from the boll weevil. Yet, in spite of this supposed remedy the damage from that insect has from year to year so alarmingly increased that the United States Bureau of the Census in 1914 considered it necessary to call attention to the enormous damage caused by that insect to the cotton industry, and estimated it to amount to not less than five hundred million dollars in cotton alone.

During the month of July, 1905, I commenced to advocate the late planting of cotton as a far more effective check to the boll weevil than early planting. I appealed to the Department of Agriculture of the United States often and in many various ways, by personal letters and thousands of pamphlets to give my method at least one honest test, until finally I published in 1912 "The Handwriting on the Wall," in 1913 "The Solution of the Boll Weevil Problem," and in 1914 "The Death Knell to the Boll Weevil."

These three pamphlets, representing the culmination of my efforts to have early planting substituted by reasonably late planting (from May 1 to 15), are not only supported by many practical experiments and experiences, but are also absolutely corroborated by the scientific evidence of every entomologist in the United States. They furnish a positive proof that at least \$450,000,000 of the \$500,000,000 damage caused by the boll weevil is directly attributable to the teaching of early planting, so vigorously and persistently advocated by the United States Department of Agriculture.

For eight years my efforts were either ignored or ridiculed by the Department of Agriculture, I suppose under the rather safe assumption that, as long as the great number of their demonstrators, backed by a mighty government, teach early planting, the danger will never arise that their teaching will not always produce boll weevils enough to destroy the late planted cotton, and as a consequence of it probably forever doom my advocacy of late planting.

Had to Resort to Strategy.

Fully aware of the futility of my contention under these circumstances, unless I should succeed in course of time in obtaining the co-operation of an intelligent and honest Department of Agriculture of some cotton growing State, I resorted to some little

strategy, which rendered their untiring efforts to produce weevils for my late-planted cotton futile and absolutely harmless.

Thanks to my strategy I finally succeeded in producing and maturing a crop of cotton by my method of late planting, that at the time of its maturity failed to show even a single solitary square or boll punctured or damaged by the boll weevil. To prove this statement I refer to my "Test for 1913," a photographic view of which is reproduced in my last pamphlet.

This by itself is bound to convince any thinking man that, if late planting will permit the production of cotton without any boll weevil damage whatever, the early planting advocated by our experts is not only an error, but such a positive and colossal crime that the world's history lacks a parallel of it.

The thoroughness as well as the persistency of my advocacy, although ignored by all experts dominated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, finally in some way attracted the attention of the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Alabama, and induced him in the fall of 1913 to send a delegation of representative Alabama citizens, headed by Col. J. C. Cheney, his chief clerk, to my home, which was then in Alexandria, La.

What the Alabama Department Recommended.

Subsequent to the return of that delegation to Montgomery, Ala., the Department of Agriculture of Alabama published under date of January 1, 1914, a boll weevil bulletin, under their serial number 60, which had no other purpose but to recommend to the growers of cotton in Alabama the following, to wit:

"Not to plant a seed of cotton until the ground has sufficiently warmed, and then rush the work to completion by or before May 1. Where communities as a whole can agree on such a plan, it is advisable to defer planting until from April 15 to 25, depending on latitude, thus increasing the death rate among the over-wintered weevils."

"Friends, let us take a common sense view of this great pest, and if possible, put him out of business by planting your cotton after his day of usefulness is past, not earlier than April 15."

"Plant your seed not earlier than the 15th of April. God has put man here to fight and conquer all inferior beings, and by using the brains with which you are endowed you will come out conqueror in the end."

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We issue the only Daily Printed Market Letter on Cotton Seed Oil in this country. Sent free of charge to our regular customers.

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THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

To judge from the splendid cotton crop Alabama produced last year, it seems that either their department's advice to plant not earlier than April 15 must have been followed by the cotton growers to the last man, or that the prevailing weather conditions prevented the formation of squares on earlier-planted cotton until that planted on April 15 had a chance to produce squares. Bad weather conditions will sometimes defer the setting of squares longer than late planting. As a consequence it may at times also increase the death rate among the over-wintered weevils more than late planting itself.

What the Alabama Figures Show.

Now let us see to what extent the cotton growers of Alabama are actually indebted to their Department of Agriculture on account of its advice not to plant their cotton before April 15.

In the year of 1909, before the boll weevil had crossed the Mississippi State line, Alabama produced 1,040,137 bales of cotton. Last year, in accordance with the ginners' report, published on January 9, 1915, Alabama had already to her credit a total ginning of 1,639,198 bales of cotton, or 599,061 bales more in 1914, with the boll weevil scattered over one-half of the State, than was produced in 1909, without any boll weevils at all.

I know that this statement will be an eye-opener to every intelligent man, whether he ever saw or ever heard of a boll weevil in his life or not. To those who think they know something about that insect I desire to state—for fear that they may be inclined to think that the boll weevil does not seem to be as destructive any more as it used to be, or probably think that the boll weevil has changed his nature, insofar as it now seems to be producing instead of destroying cotton—that inasmuch as neither the boll weevil nor the cotton plant has undergone the slightest change in their respective natures, the boll weevil is today as destructive as it ever was; in fact, just as destructive as man makes it or enables it to be.

The Figures in Louisiana.

To prove this statement, let me refer you to the cotton production of the State of Louisiana, when the U. S. Department of Agriculture, hand in hand with the Crop Pest Commission of that State, worked overtime and actually forced early planting on the Louisiana cotton growers, and when weather conditions were favorable to early planting,

In 1904, when but a small part of Louisiana was infested by the boll weevil, that State produced 1,089,526 bales of cotton. In 1907, when approximately one-half of Louisiana was infested by the boll weevil, 675,428 bales of cotton. In 1909, when Louisiana was totally infested, 253,412 bales of cotton, or 836,114 bales of cotton less in 1909 than she produced in 1904.

It will be seen from this that the early planting of cotton, which reached the highest point in its craze in Louisiana in 1909, was responsible for a damage to the cotton industry from the boll weevil of 836,114 bales of cotton, worth at 10c. per pound, \$41,805,700, as compared with Louisiana's crop of 1904.

On the other hand late planting so earnestly advocated by the Department of Agriculture of Alabama in 1914 enabled the cotton growers of Alabama, after the boll weevil was scattered over one-half of that State's entire area, to produce over 599,061 bales more cotton, worth at 8c., \$23,962,440, than that State produced in 1909, without any infestation of the boll weevil whatever.

In other words, early planting has reduced Louisiana's cotton crop from 100 per cent. to 23¼ per cent., while only partial late planting has increased Alabama's cotton crop from 100 per cent. to 157 per cent. This deduction is based on figures, as indicated above, furnished by the United States Bureau of the Census.

Owing to the fact that the increase or decrease in the acreage planted to cotton is usually regulated by the success or failure of the preceding crop, it would be manifestly unfair to consider either the one or the other, because early planting is naturally responsible not only for the crop failure but also, subsequently, for the decrease in the acreage, just as late planting is naturally responsible for a successful crop, which sub-

sequently brings about an increase in the acreage.

Government Fails to Refute These Statements.

I have challenged the U. S. Department of Agriculture on many occasions to refute my detailed arguments for late planting. All of my challenges, however, have so far for good and valid reasons remained unanswered. How could you expect the experts to refute those arguments, when all of them are based altogether on their own scientific researches and records?

How can they today on the one hand refute the fact that early planting reduced Louisiana's crop in 1909 to the extent of over 800,000 bales, valued at over \$40,000,000, and on the other hand that late planting has increased Alabama's cotton crop in 1914 to the extent of 600,000 bales of cotton, valued at about \$24,000,000?

Is not the actual result of a certain method always the most potent factor in declaring it either a success or a failure? Can there be anything more convincing than Alabama's cotton crop of 1914, that late planting produces more cotton than early planting?

Can there be anything more convincing than Louisiana's crop of 1909, that early planting, advocated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is almost altogether responsible for the five hundred million dollars damage inflicted on the cotton industry by the boll weevil, aided and abetted by our experts and politicians?

Eatonton, Ga., March 6, 1915.

COTTON OIL CONVENTIONS.

June 2, 3, 4, Inter State Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. Atlanta, Ga.

June 23, 24, 25, Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, Galveston, Tex.

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

MADE FROM

VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

Oils Hardened to Order

The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

MEAT PACKING IN THE SOUTH.

(Concluded from page 17.)

strictly up to date. A general view of the plant from the outside is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is 158 feet long and 83 feet wide. A part of the building is three stories high and the other part four stories. All floors are concrete. Outside walls are of brick. The roof is concrete.

There is electric power throughout the plant, with a general electric derrick connected to a ball engine. Side-tracks run right up to the building. All the hog-killing machinery, the rendering tanks, the lard machinery, refrigerating equipment, etc., is of the latest and best.

Since this Moultrie plant has served as such an effective object lesson it is interesting to learn something of the motives which brought about its existence. In a letter to the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore concerning it John W. Greer says:

What Brought About This Enterprise.

"The Moultrie packing plant is the result of an effort to break the all-cotton system in this part of the South. Through the Moultrie Chamber of Commerce the citizens of the town got the idea that, in order to break this long-continued system, this cotton habit, they must make markets for products the farmers could sell for money, just as they do cotton.

"The Moultrie merchants, bankers, newspaper and other business men had been advising the farmers for years to diversify their crops, just as the same classes have been advising the farmers in other sections of the South, and with the same results—the farmers did not diversify.

"There was one inevitable reason for this disobedience to their advisors on the part of the farmers—they could not sell diversification. Cotton was the only product they could sell for money and be sure they could sell when they reached the market. Now and then one would break away from the established custom and make a surplus of some food product, and straightaway he would have to haul it back home or dump it into the first stream he came to on his way, and thereafter be laughed at by his neighbors.

"And the next year that farmer would not make enough of that product for his home use—the inevitable result where there is no market for the surplus. The man who lives simply within the law will eventually break the law. He who does just enough to hold his job will eventually lose it by doing too little. The farmer who tries to raise just enough for his home use and no more will very soon have to buy for his home use. It is the philosophy of life.

"The Moultrie people discovered this fact. They learned another thing: That the farmers themselves could not make markets; that if markets for other products than cotton were to be made, the business men must make them. They also were assured that the Government could not make these markets; that the State could not do it, and that the people of New York and Chicago were not interested in making markets for the Colquitt county farmers, and that if markets were to be made, the business men of Moultrie, the county seat of Colquitt County, would have to do it.

"That was a logical deduction, and when it

was arrived at the business men of Moultrie had a clear-cut proposition before them. Then the question arose: "Do we want to risk a quarter of a million dollars in an enterprise that is yet somewhat of an experiment in the South for the purpose of making a market for the farmers of Colquitt County?"

"I am frank to state that I do not believe the cold business proposition alone would have pulled the enterprise through. The fact that Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and other Western States had made good with the independent packinghouse was a precedent for the West, but the South had made some failures in the packinghouse business, and as a business enterprise there was hazard enough to make timid capital shrink and tremble. Without the human element injected into the effort I have my doubts about the successful promotion of the venture.

"The human equation is an element in which Moultrie is strong. She is a new town, evolved from the pine forests which so recently abounded in this section, and whose products have built quickly many thriving towns in southern Georgia, Alabama and northern Florida. Many of these towns have been founded by people from the Carolinas who were strongly religious, and Moultrie developed an element of altruism that prompted her people to do things for the brotherhood of man as well as for the profit therein. Perhaps even behind this there is an intuition that the brotherhood of man, after all, is good business.

"I do not claim that Moultrie, without a business eye, would have ventured \$250,000 to help her farmer friends out of a losing game which they have been playing since the Civil War, a game in which they have been losing a cent and a half a pound, according to the best statistics. Very few farmers have kept books, and hardly one in five hundred knows just how much he has been losing on cotton, but the fact that 84 per cent. of the cotton farms in the South are under mortgage is evidence that thousands already have and thousands more will have to turn loose unless there is a change, unless there is a break from the one-crop system.

"Whether it were the fact that Minnesota paid off her mortgages in six years with stock, whether Moultrie business men say the end of a system that was rapidly wrecking the farms around them, on which their business depended, or whether they felt that in doing something to strengthen those around them they were doing something to strengthen themselves, it was a master impulse that prompted the packinghouse and a master stroke that wrought it to completion, and already Moultrie has begun to see the bread she cast upon the waters return to her mightily multiplied.

It Was a Success from the Start.

"The packinghouse began operation on December 14, and from the day it opened it has killed its full storage capacity of hogs and as many cattle as a 'green' force could handle besides. The management has turned no hogs away; everyone presented has been bought at the standard market price, and the encouragement for the farmers to break away from the one-crop system and add stock to their efforts has been even greater than the most sanguine had hoped.

"The section for a radius of 200 miles has

been affected most enthusiastically, and the farmers have taken new hope, are reading the hundreds of editorials advising diversification, buying well-bred stock, planting thousands of acres in pasture, cross-fencing their farms and turning 50 per cent. of their cotton lands into feed crops.

"Thus far the packinghouse has killed very few cattle. It has not had time. The great rush of hogs was upon it, and these must be cleared up first. Cattle could wait, for the longer they were fed the better price they would bring the farmer. The indications are that there will be enough hogs to run the plant well into the spring and enough cattle to keep it busy through the spring and summer.

"The people throughout the territory have been made to feel that it is their plant. Moultrie and Colquitt County merely furnished the money to make the experiment with. Every dollar of the capital was raised in the county, 70 per cent. from the town and 30 from the country, there being 70 farmers stockholders in the plant.

"The manager, Mr. C. L. Brooks, is from Minnesota. He has successfully managed several plants, and is considered one of the best packinghouse men in the country. Mr. W. C. Vereen, a banker and capitalist, is president and financial manager.

"The plant is finding no trouble in marketing its product close at home, as all Georgia, Florida and Alabama are calling for Moultrie packinghouse meat, which they know is raised at home and inspected by the Government. It is a new sensation in this part of the South.

"Two conclusions are uppermost in my mind: The packinghouse is a practical solution of the all-cotton system—the one-crop system, whatever it be. It is the practical way to bring about diversification. In the second place, markets for farm products must be made by the business men of every locality for the farmers of that locality. Governments cannot do it, people at a distance are not interested, and farmers, as a rule, do not know how."

GEORGIA FARMERS CURE MUCH MEAT.

It is reported from Georgia, which is just now having a big revival of interest in hog raising, that there is more home cured meat in Lowndes and neighboring counties now than ever before in their history. James E. Downing, in charge of the government pig club work, and S. L. Downing, county demonstrator, who have visited every section within the past month, are authority for the statement that the farmers of Lowndes county alone have in their smokehouses more than a million pounds of perfectly cured bacon, hams and shoulders.

Mr. Downing says that not only is there an unusual supply of meat in the country, but it is of exceptional quality. Most of the tenant farmers, who heretofore bought their supply of meat from their landlord or from the jobber in town, have killed and cured as much as they will need during the year.

Is there something you want to know badly, that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, March 19.—Market steady. Western steam, \$10.50 nom.; Middle West, \$10.00@10.10; city steam, 9%¹/₂¢; refined Continent, \$10.35; South American, \$11.15; Brazil, kegs, \$12.35; compound, 7%¹/₂¢@8%¹/₄¢ nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, March 19.—Copro fabrique, 106 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 83%¹/₂ fr.; edible, —.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, March 19.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 170s.; pork, prime mess, 100s.; shoulders, square, 52s. 6d.; New York, 49s.; picnic, 46s.; hams, long, 62s. 6d.; American cut, 60s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 64s.; long clear, 64s.; short backs, 57s.; bellies, clear, 61s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 52s. 3d.; American refined contract, 53s. 1%¹/₂d. 28-lb. boxes, 53s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 37s. 6d.; choice, 41s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 95s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 38s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was lower on reports of the English government having taken several boats loaded with provisions by packers destined to Sweden or Norway.

Stearine.

The market was quiet and about steady with oleo quoted at 9c.

Tallow.

The market continues quiet but steady with city quoted at 6%¹/₂¢ nom. and specials at 7%¹/₂¢@7%¹/₄¢.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was active and weak, partly due to the lower lard and cotton markets.

Market closed 5 to 15 points lower. Sales, 23,100 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.60 bid; no offers. Crude, Southeast, \$5.53@5.60. Closing quotations on futures: March, \$6.60@6.75; April, \$6.67@6.73; May, \$6.75@6.77; June, \$6.86@6.88; July, \$6.99@7.00; August, \$7.09@7.10; September, \$7.19@7.20; October, \$7.05@7.15; good off oil, \$6.55@6.65; off oil, \$6.45@6.55; red off oil, \$6.35@6.45; winter oil, \$6.80@8.00; summer white oil, \$6.80@8.00.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, March 19.—Hog market shade higher. Bulk of prices, \$6.75@6.85; light, \$6.60@6.85; mixed, \$6.60@6.95; heavy, \$6.35@6.85; rough, heavy, \$6.35@6.50; Yorkers, \$6.75@6.85; pigs, \$5.50@6.70; cattle, slow; heaves, \$5.80@8.65; cows and heifers, \$3.25@7.75; Texas steers, \$5.50@6.65; Western, \$5.35@7.40. Sheep market steady to 10c. higher; native, \$7.10@8.00; yearlings, \$7.85@9.15; lambs, \$7.60@9.80; Western, \$7.75@9.90.

Kansas City, March 19.—Hogs higher at \$6.50@6.80.

South Omaha, March 19.—Hogs strong, at \$6.65@6.70.

Sioux City, March 19.—Hogs steady, at \$6.50@6.62%.

Buffalo, March 19.—Hogs higher; on sale, 3,200, at \$7.40@7.60.

Louisville, March 19.—Hogs steady, at \$7. Indianapolis, March 19.—Hogs lower, at \$6.90@7.35.

St. Joseph, March 19.—Hogs steady, at \$6.62%¹/₂¢@6.72%¹/₂¢.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	6,000	4,000
Kansas City	200	1,500	
Omaha	200	13,000	900
St. Louis	100	9,000	
St. Joseph	100	3,500	
Sioux City	300	9,000	
St. Paul	200	1,500	500
Oklahoma City	50	1,000	
Fort Worth	300	600	
Milwaukee	50	5,567	
Denver	100	100	300
Louisville	50	700	
Cudahy	1,000		
Wichita	1,237		
Indianapolis	3,000		
Pittsburgh	1,000		200
Cincinnati	1,992		
Buffalo	700	2,300	200
Cleveland	60	1,000	1,000
New York	337	1,320	2,123
Toronto, Canada	59		

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1915.

Chicago	14,000	37,000	16,000
Kansas City	12,000	20,000	8,200
Omaha	10,500	14,500	18,000
St. Louis	4,000	19,300	2,900
St. Joseph	3,300	11,500	11,000
Sioux City	4,500	10,000	2,000
St. Paul	3,300	14,900	7,200
Oklahoma City	1,000	2,200	
Fort Worth	800	2,000	800
Milwaukee	50	2,276	
Denver	1,400	2,100	9,900
Louisville	1,100	150	
Cudahy	1,000		
Wichita	1,307		
Indianapolis	800	6,000	
Pittsburgh	1,400	4,700	1,200
Cincinnati	100	8,659	300
Buffalo	5,000	13,000	7,000
Cleveland		6,000	
New York	4,288	13,993	4,879
Toronto, Canada	2,395	577	69

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1915.

Chicago	8,000	24,000	18,000
Kansas City	9,500	16,000	7,000
Omaha	8,000	25,000	17,000
St. Louis	2,500	10,000	2,000
St. Joseph	1,700	7,000	3,000
Sioux City	3,000	13,000	1,000
St. Paul	2,700	5,200	1,000
Oklahoma City	1,200	2,500	
Fort Worth	3,500	1,200	1,500
Milwaukee	200	5,135	100
Denver	200	2,500	500
Louisville	100	531	
Cudahy		4,000	
Wichita		4,598	
Indianapolis	700	5,000	
Pittsburgh		500	300
Cincinnati		3,696	200
Buffalo	850	1,600	600
Cleveland	400	1,600	1,600
New York	1,100	3,510	2,103
Toronto, Canada	1,297	1,217	94

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1915.

Chicago	8,000	36,000	15,000
Kansas City	4,000	9,000	3,000
Omaha	4,300	13,000	4,500
St. Louis	3,200	12,300	2,700
St. Joseph	1,200	5,000	5,500
Sioux City	2,000	12,000	500
St. Paul	1,800	8,500	100
Oklahoma City	1,000	2,000	
Fort Worth	3,000	1,500	100
Milwaukee	100	9,344	50
Denver	800	800	300
Louisville	50	900	50
Cudahy	1,500		
Wichita	2,334		
Indianapolis	600	5,000	
Pittsburgh		1,500	300
Cincinnati		2,801	
Buffalo	550	2,500	1,400
Cleveland		1,000	
New York	2,853	7,478	4,126
Toronto, Canada	1,256	1,024	70

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1915.

Chicago	2,500	23,000	9,000
Kansas City	2,000	7,500	3,000
Omaha	2,700	11,200	9,000
St. Louis	18,000	12,000	2,300
St. Joseph	1,000	6,000	3,500
Sioux City	1,200	6,000	500
St. Paul		5,000	
Milwaukee		2,682	
Louisville		1,126	
Cudahy		2,000	
Wichita		2,917	
Indianapolis		4,000	
Cincinnati	200	3,464	100
Buffalo	500	1,600	1,400
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	1,529	1,927	978

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1915.

Chicago	2,000	17,000	5,000
Kansas City	200	3,500	500
Omaha	1,000	7,700	6,300
St. Louis	850	7,000	3,200
St. Joseph	100	3,000	
Sioux City	500	6,500	
St. Paul	1,000	1,000	500
Fort Worth	5,500	8,300	4,700
South St. Paul	700	2,100	500
Oklahoma City			

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, March 13, 1915, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	9,113	26,900	16,613
Swift & Co.	8,404	16,400	22,946
S. & S. Co.	5,636	14,500	8,898
Morris & Co.	7,628	14,700	8,387
Hammond Packing Co.	2,913	9,700	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	1,256	.....	.....
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	636	8,400	.....
Boyd, Lunham & Co., 7,000 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 8,400 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 5,000 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,700 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 10,200 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,000 hogs; others, 1,600 hogs.			

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,632	3,834	8,926
Fowler Packing Co.	694		2,655
S. & S. Co.	3,825	3,389	4,936
Swift & Co.	4,054	4,471	7,186
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,222	2,731	5,509
Morris & Co.	3,840	3,761	3,233
Schwartz, Bolen & Co.		3,700	365
Others	102	886	6

B. Balling, 16 cattle; Blount, 1,550 hogs; Gosnell, 48 cattle; Hell Packing Co., 449 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 241 cattle and 493 sheep; L. Levy, 160 cattle; I. Meyer, 732 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 38 cattle; New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co., 638 cattle; M. Rice, 2,436 hogs; J. Stern & Sons, 434 cattle; E. Storm, 22 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co., 565 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 62 cattle.

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,963	11,850	4,477
Swift & Co.	4,947	15,821	19,407
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,318	19,638	9,470
Armour & Co.	3,982	19,291	18,290
Swartz & Co.		5,450	
J. W. Murphy		7,560	
Lincoln Packing Co.	56 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 190 cattle; S. & S. Co., 917 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 35 cattle.		

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,553	3,989	2,586
Swift & Co.	3,533	4,969	2,267
Armour & Co.	2,761	5,080	3,983
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	593		
Independent Packing Co.	1,073	385	
East Side Packing Co.	204	1,600	
Bels Packing Co.		1,095	
Hell Packing Co.	19	790	
Krey Packing Co.	16		
Carondelet Packing Co.		394	
Sartorius Packing Co.	9	387	
Luer Bros. Packing Co.		135	

Sioux City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,709	19,904	
Armour & Co.	1,885	20,827	
R. Hurl Packing Co.	213		
Pittsburgh Provision Co.	185	1,616	
Others	6,016	1,235	

Consolidated Dressed Beef Co., 324 cattle; Swift & Co., 8,842 hogs; Dunlevy & Bro., 385 hogs; Des Moines Packing Co., 28 cattle; Roth Packing Co., 61 cattle; St. Louis Independent Packing Co., 4,449 hogs; Brown Packing Co., 50 cattle; Statter & Co., 123 cattle; Dold Packing Co., 2,790 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 71 cattle; Smith Bros., 84 cattle; Sacks Dressed Beef Co., 29 cattle.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 15, 1915.

	Reeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	4,575	4,747	8,558	6,978
Jersey City	3,658	2,202	6,115	20,965
Central Union	2,529	24	4,188	57
Totals	10,762	6,973	19,161	28,000
Totals last week	10,360	4,962	20,610	37,513

FORMALDEHYDE MEAT PRESERVING.

The British meat inspection authorities do not prohibit the use of the formaldehyde process of meat preservation, which is used on shipboard in preserving fresh meat imports from South America and Australia. The United States regulations prohibit its use, and confine importers to the more expensive method of refrigeration. In his latest annual report, Dr. A. W. J. MacFadden, head of the British inspection service, relates the investigations made by his inspectors along this line, and finds that on the whole the amounts of formaldehyde found in the meat preserved on shipboard by this process "were not such as would call for action on public health grounds."

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The hide markets are in statu quo. There is not enough trading to establish quotations. Packers talk on the basis of the last sales, but tanners refuse to buy and are watchfully waiting for developments.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—No hides were moved in the packer market this past week. The continued inactivity is expected to result in lower prices in the near future. Tanners hold to this opinion and are refraining from buying in order to bring about the desired result. Killers decline to talk prices until there is some interest displayed on sellers part. Packers are not carrying such burdensome supplies of all unsold selections combined that anything has to be pressed on the market. Native steers were not sold. The last trades were effected at 22½¢ for January take-off. Current kill, which is dirty with manure, long in the hair and grubby is quoted nominally down to 21½¢ for business. New York reports offerings of kosher hides there as low as 21¢. Heavy Texas steers were dull. The nominal market is considered about 20 to 20½¢ for this weight of hides. A few weeks ago, bids at 20½¢ was refused for this selection and 21¢ firmly asked. Underweight Texas steers are quoted at 19½¢@20¢ nominal for business with the inside nearer the market. Butt branded steers ruled dull and featureless. Last sales were affected at 19¾¢ for January and February slaughter. More are available at that figure and also at 20¢. The nominal market is considered about 19½¢. Colorado steers were not moved. Last sales were at 19½¢, which is considered the nominal market at present. One of the big packers moved his February production of California native and branded steers and cows at 18½¢ flat f. o. b. These hides are similar to Colorados. Branded cows were also quiet. Last sales were effected some time ago at 20¼¢ for movement to sole and upper leather tanners. The nominal market at present is considered at 19½¢ for business. Heavy native cows were not sold. This selection is nominally quoted at 21½¢@22½¢ nominal for business with the inside rate considered nearer the market. Last sales were at 23¢@23½¢. Light native cows did not sell in the big packer slaughter. An out of town packer sold a car of early February take-off at 21¢ f. o. b. or about 21¼¢ Chicago basis. The big packer light cow market is considered about 21½¢ for business, although up to 23½¢ is still asked. Native bulls are quiet and quoted nominally at 17¢ for business in current slaughter. Tanners are not making any inquiries at present. Recently, bids as high as 18¢ were refused for slaughter through June. Branded bulls were dull and nominally quoted at 15½¢ bid and up to 16½¢ asked for heavy average northern hides, one inquiry being reported in the period under review.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Conditions continued somewhat mixed in country hides in the period under review. Prices hinged entirely on trading conditions. Buyers as a general rule controlled the situation and forced concessions if sales were effected. Heavy steers were not reported sold. These hides are quoted nominally down to 18½¢ asked in this market for

current arrivals. Goods in the country districts are valued down to 17¢ bid by the large mid-western buyers. Heavy cows sold in connection with buff weights at 19¼¢ for something free of grubs and running well for cnes. One car of these hides were moved. More are available. Current arrivals are offered down to 18½¢, and it is generally thought that bids as much as a cent less might secure some hides. Last sales were at 18½¢ in connection with buffs. Buffs sold at 19¼¢ in connection with heavy cows, involving one car of stock. A car of Minnesota 50 lb. and up hides moved at 18¢ delivered basis early in the week. A car of Ohio fall buffs sold at 19¢ f. o. b. A car of 45-65 lb. city hides went at 18½¢ f. o. b. an Indiana point resulted. A car of northwestern 25 lb. and up hides sold at 17½¢ delivered here and a car of Iowa hides of similar description moved at 17½¢ delivered here. Mid-western tanners, who are the principal buyers in the country sections now, have reduced their ideas to 17¢, and claim to be getting some hides on consignment on the place. There are still some fair sized stocks of free of grub hides here which are held up to 20¢. Most local sellers decline to talk prices until there is some interest displayed by tanners. In consequence as high as 19½¢ is still asked for current buffs on inquisitive inquiries. Extremes were not sold in any descriptions. Leather from these hides is not in demand, and as the quality of the raw stocks is decidedly poor, and prices high, tanners have no incentive to buy. The nominal market on these hides is not above the other weight selections, or a range down to 18½¢ for local goods and 17½¢ for outside lots delivered basis. Most local sellers, however, decline to talk reductions in rates until there is some prospective business in sight. Therefore, as high as 20½¢ is still asked for free grub stock and 19½¢ for the current arrivals. Branded cows were dull. Nominal values are at 15¢@15½¢ flat for country run; local stocks are small and supplies outside are limited. Country packer branded hides are quoted up to 18¢ asked delivered here as to quality and percentage of steers included. Bulls were not sold. Last sales were at 15½¢ for country run. Recent trading fairly well cleared out holdings. The nominal market is talked down to 15¢ in line with reductions effected lately in other selections. Country packer bulls are quiet and quoted in a range of 15½¢@16½¢ asked as to lots.

Later.—Country hides are dull and slow. All selections weighing above 25 pounds are quoted at 17½¢@18¢ for actual business. Western tanners predict a 17¢ market. One car Chicago city calf sold at 20¢ with more offered. A car of mixed hides 25 pounds and up sold at 17½¢.

CALFSKINS sold at 21¢ early in the period for a couple of cars of first salted local city varieties. More are available at that rate, and it is believed that bids at 20¢ would secure the goods. A car of outside city skins sold at 19½¢ delivered here. This is considered full market now with tanners talking down to 18¢. Country skins are valued at 18¢; packers though still held at 25¢ are thought to be available with a firm bid at 22¢. Deacons are offered at 80¢@90¢, and

light calf at \$1.00@1.10. Kipskins were dull. No trade has passed in these skins for some time past. Last sales were at 18½¢ for current arrivals. The nominal market is considered about that rate. City skins are quoted at 19¢, and packers up to 20¢ for business.

HORSEHIDES sold as low as \$4.60 for a small car of country collection. A local tanner advises paying \$5 for a car of similar goods. Mid-western tanners are talking down to \$4.50 for these hides. A small lot of good hides sold with manes and tails on at \$5.25, and there was some talk around of trimmed goods bringing that rate for something nice. City hides are generally held up to \$5.50 for business. Seconds are quoted at the usual \$1 reduction, with ponies and glues out at \$1.50 @2.00, and the coltskins at 50¢@75¢ asked.

HOGSKINS are moving out slowly at 50¢ @6¢ average for the regular country collection, with the rejected pigs and glues out at half price. Unsold stocks are not large.

SHEEP FELTS.—Trade was slow in packer sheepskins in the period under review. Pullers are not as keen for goods as formerly. Killers have relatively small supplies unsold, and are not talking any less than last accepted on further business. Current and forward slaughter of packer sheep and lambskins last sold at \$2.25@2.27½, and up to \$2.30 is asked for further business. Buyers are not making any counterbids. Country sheepskins are selling slowly in a range of \$1.25@1.75 average as to quality of seasonable uniform lots. Dry western pelts are quiet on account of moderate stocks, and valued at 16¢@17¢ as to quality; outside asked for the best Montana descriptions.

Kansas City.

This proves to be an exceedingly quiet week, and the only trading that has come to light is three cars of January to June, No. 1, spready native steers, that sold at 22¢, koshers included at ½¢ less, indicating that tanners have concluded to stay out of the market until conditions look more favorable in regard to sales of leather. Three cars spready native steers sold at 23¢, koshers included at ½¢ less. This considered good price. Prices are hard to name in the absence of trading—last trading was 22½¢, but 22¢ would doubtless be accepted for heavy and 21 for light, and possibly less for any large block of hides. Butt brands are freely offered at 19½¢@19¾¢, and are in fairly large supply, most of the packers are offering January, February and March salting, and some lots running back to December. Texas steers nominally held at 20¢@20½¢ for heavy, 20¢ for light and 19½¢@19¾¢ for extremes. Mostly February salting, although a few of the packers still have their Januarys. Colorados in fair supply and mostly January-February salting are offered, although one of the packers is sold to March 1. Nominally held at 19¢. Heavy native cows are accumulating, generally held around 22¢, although buyers feel that less might be accepted for some lots. Light native cows

(Concluded on page 43.)

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, March 17.

Monday's moderate run of 14,335 cattle was the logical outcome of last week's severe break in prices, and the steer trade ruled strong to 10c. higher on such cattle as receive Eastern shipper competition, while other kinds were slow to 10c. lower, and it was a fortunate circumstance, indeed, that receipts were cut to such moderate proportions. Tuesday's run of 3,373 cattle included but a fair percentage of steers which met with slow and rather unsatisfactory demand. Wednesday's run of cattle was light, receipts being estimated at 8,000, making a total of 25,700 cattle for the first three days of the week, as compared with 36,500 for the same period a week ago. The market ruled strong to a shade higher in the "free area," or in other words, on cattle that were eligible to Eastern shipper competition, although the Eastern demand was very slack, largely because of the fact that orders from the East could not be filled in Chicago last week, which naturally forced them to look elsewhere, and quite a few cattle were purchased in the so-called "clean" sections of the country East of Chicago, and uncertainty as to whether or not orders could be filled on this market this week naturally has resulted in a lessened demand from that source. In other sections of the yards it was a slow trade with cattle selling steady to 10c. lower, and in summing up the situation it is proper to take into consideration the fact that we are in the midst of the Lenten period, which is a time when the demand for beef is always very slack.

This week's very moderate supply of cattle has included only a fair percentage of butcher-stuff, and after a very slow start the trade finally displayed a little more activity, and Wednesday's market ruled 10c@15c. higher on cows and heifers, with the exception of dairy cattle, which are moving marketward rather freely, and are meeting with the usual discrimination that always characterizes the trade on this class of cattle, "dairies" being generally discounted 15c@25c. cwt., as compared with other she-stuff of like quality and fat. The bull market is still a rather slow proposition, particularly on weighty bulls, but the calf trade is strong and decidedly higher, and between now and Easter, we undoubtedly will see some fancy prices paid for choice vealers for the Eastern trade. Also believe that a gradual advance in prices can be expected during the near future.

The alacrity with which the country shuts off the run of hogs whenever there is a decisive break in the market is a bullish argument of considerable significance, and whenever the Eastern order buyers are again able to compete on this market (and they have plenty of orders) it will mean, in our opinion, a gradual but persistent advance in prices.

(Continued on page 43.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., March 17.

Cattle receipts were 11,700 this week, which number included 2,800 on the Southern side. The market for the week ending today as been practically featureless as far as fluctuations are concerned. Other than a break of 10c@20c. noted on all grades of cattle on Monday the market has held about steady during the entire week. On prime beef steers the quotation is \$8.25@8.75, but they would have to be strictly choice to bring the top figure. A number of lots went to scale since Monday ranging from \$8@8.50, the latter price being paid mostly for young finished steers. The bulk of the beef steer sales range from \$6.75@7.75. The butcher cattle market is just about in the same condition as the beef steer market. Choice to fancy corn heifers range from \$8@8.75. The most of the good heifers went to scale around \$8. Fancy cows are marked up to \$7, while the good to choice kinds range

from \$5.25@6.25. Texas and Oklahoma, fed steers are beginning to show in fairly generous quantities. Two trains sold on the market today, and regardless of the fact that they arrived late were disposed of at satisfactory prices to the sellers. The top was made on six loads of 1,250 lb. cake, and grass steers from Brownsville, Texas, at \$7.30. They were somewhat rough in quality, but well finished and good killers.

Hog receipts are rapidly assuming normal condition. The run this week amounted to 69,000, and the quality generally was good. The Eastern order buyers were much in evidence, and the consequence was excellent clearances each day. The market is slightly lower than this time a week ago, generally about 20c. being the extent of the decline. The top is \$7.15 today made on light hogs. Mixed and butchers are quoted at \$6.85@7.10; good, heavy hogs, \$6.85@7. The bulk of all sales range from \$6.85@7.10.

We have received 19,000 sheep this week. The sheep and mutton quotations are fully steady with a week ago; they range from \$6.75@8; yearlings, \$7.50@8.90; clipped yearlings, \$6.50@7.60. The lamb market has shown some fluctuation mostly downward. The top for the week was made on 90 lb. Nebraska lambs, which brought \$10, and at that time the general quotation was from \$9 to the top. Today lambs range from \$9@9.75; the light and medium kinds are fairly steady; the better grades show the decline, and the reason for it is that we have been receiving a rather large percentage of heavy lambs, the majority of which have been weighing between 85 and 92 lbs. These figures seem satisfactory to the sellers, and the supply of Western lambs seems to be increasing in volume. Clearances in this department are excellent.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, March 15.

Cattle sold slowly today, prices weak, receipts 9,000 head. The market is half a dollar lower than the first of last week on killing grades, and 15 to 25c. lower on stockers and feeders. Fat cattle are losing money for owners in many cases, and muddy feed lots add to discouragement, hence liberal receipts are arriving at all of the markets. The depression in fat cattle is common at all points, and is putting a damper on the demand for feeders, although cattle are being bought here by Illinois men freely for feeding purposes. These men have been inactive since the first of November, so far as making purchases of cattle is concerned, and many of them now find themselves in possession of their winter's supply of feed, especially roughness, hence their anxiety to get cattle to consume it in order to save it. These buyers took one half of a two car shipment of Colorado yesterday, weighing 1,235 pounds, at \$7.75, balance of which sold to the packers at \$7.50. Stock cattle move freely at \$6.50 to \$7.50. Best fat native steers here today sold at \$8.25, bulk of the natives at \$7 to \$8, prime steers worth around \$8.50, cows mainly at \$5.50 to \$6.50, bulls \$5.50 to \$6.50, veal calves \$8.50 to \$10.50, beet pulp and hay fed western steers \$7.15 to \$7.75, cake fed quarantine steers \$6.50 to \$7.25. Some Louisiana steers here today at \$6.10, Louisiana cows \$4.65.

Hogs sold 5 to 10c. lower today, order buyers paying \$6.80 to \$6.90 for shipping hogs, packers paying \$6.70 to \$6.77½ for their purchases, receipts 15,000 head. Sioux City and South St. Paul are getting heavy receipts of hogs, and local packers here are shipping in large numbers from those markets and Omaha for slaughter here, landing 4,200 head here yesterday from those sources. Among the receipts today was one load of hogs from Sterling, Colorado.

Sheep and lambs sold 10c. lower on the late market yesterday, but opened today with a part of the loss regained, top lambs

\$9.75, medium lambs, weighing 66 pounds, at \$9.60. Prime yearlings, wethers or ewes are lacking this week, but they are worth \$8.90, \$8 and \$7.85, respectively. Some Nebraska feeding lambs brought \$8.50 today.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., March 16.

Cattle have been coming freely of late, but there has been an exceptionally broad outlet, and while prices have naturally gone to a lower level the heavy supplies have been moved with very little difficulty. In fact the strong local and shipping demand of late has been largely responsible for the heavy receipts and some 18,500 cattle have arrived the first two days this week. Values declined fully 10c@15c, and adding this to last week's decline the market for both beef steers and butcher stock is now 25c@40c. lower than it was ten days ago. It takes choice shipping beefs to sell around \$8.25 now and there is quite a little inferior stuff selling down around \$6.50. The big bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,300-pound cattle sell at a spread of \$7.20@7.60. Cows and heifers are going at a range of \$3.75@6.75 the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock around \$5@5.85. Veal calves continue steady at \$7.25@10.25 but bulls, stags, etc., are somewhat lower at \$5@6.

Hogs have also been making some new records the run Monday, 15,500 head, being the heaviest Monday's receipts in the history of the market. In spite of the big supplies the demand continues to broaden and although prices show more or less decline the hogs are going into commercial at a very satisfactory rate and at no time has there been any appearance of congestion. Receipts today were over 25,000 head and prices were about a nickel lower. Tops brought \$6.65 as against \$6.75 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.60@6.65 as compared with \$6.65@6.70 one week ago.

No great change has taken place in the market for sheep and lambs this week. Prices show more or less fluctuation from day to day but the demand seems to be more than sufficient for the very liberal receipts and trade shows considerable activity right along. Fat lambs are selling at \$9@9.75; yearlings, \$8.50@9; wethers, \$7.50@8, and ewes \$7.30@7.80.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending March 13, 1915:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	41,951
Kansas City	19,591
Omaha	15,143
St. Joseph	5,466
Cudahy	401
Sioux City	4,274
South St. Paul	4,987
New York and Jersey City	10,762
Fort Worth	5,078
Pittsburgh	1,194
Denver	881
Oklahoma City	2,493
Cincinnati	2,975
HOGS.	
Chicago	143,090
Kansas City	26,490
Omaha	68,329
St. Joseph	26,958
Cudahy	23,824
Sioux City	36,365
Ottumwa	14,290
Cedar Rapids	12,123
South St. Paul	33,468
New York and Jersey City	28,000
Fort Worth	6,333
Philadelphia	4,859
Pittsburgh	8,946
Denver	6,836
Oklahoma City	14,333
Cincinnati	12,093
SHEEP.	
Chicago	59,927
Kansas City	31,530
Omaha	43,256
St. Joseph	27,605
Cudahy	263
Sioux City	887
South St. Paul	1,837
New York and Jersey City	19,161
Fort Worth	1,098
Philadelphia	4,711
Pittsburgh	1,225
Denver	1,652
Oklahoma City	973

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Purity Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000 by Emil Ferris, A. Ferris and F. W. Kiler.

Roanoke, Va.—The Citizens' Crystal Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by W. E. Zieber, president, and G. W. Chaney, secretary and treasurer.

ICE NOTES

Portsmouth, Va.—It is reported that the Premier Ice Cream Company will erect a factory.

Columbus, Ga.—Plans are being prepared for S. Loeb for the erection of a packing and cold storage plant.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Damage of \$10,000 was caused by a fire in the ice house of the Cedar Lake Ice Company.

Macon, Miss.—An ice plant, which will cost about \$20,000, will be built for the Imperial Cotton Oil Company.

Mayaville, Ky.—Equipment for the manufacture of ice cream, butter, etc., will be installed by Charles M. Dooley.

Williamson, W. Va.—The plant of the Williamson Light and Ice Company, which was recently burned, will be rebuilt.

Meridian, Miss.—It is reported that Swift & Company will remodel their building at this point and install cold storage equipment.

Macon, Ga.—Contract has been let for the erection of a cold storage plant and warehouse to cost \$50,000, by Armour & Company.

Honea Path, S. C.—It is reported that the city contemplates installing an ice plant in connection with the electric light and water works plant.

Staunton, Va.—Arrangements have been completed for the erection of a cold storage and ice manufacturing plant for Rothwell & Co., of Martinsburg, W. Va.

Saginaw, Mich.—Excavation work has been begun in preparation for the erection of a

cold storage plant at South Franklin and Thompson streets, for the Saginaw Beef Company.

Mission, Texas.—Hamilton & Horlock, of Houston, will build water works and electric light plant to cost \$60,000 and will erect an ice plant in connection which will cost \$20,000 additional.

Wanskuck, R. I.—Four ice houses on shores of Canada pond, owned by the Providence Ice Company were destroyed by fire. Two thousand tons of ice were in the buildings and the loss is estimated at \$10,000. This is the third fire which has visited plants of the Providence Ice Company in less than a month.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The following officers were re-elected at the annual meeting of the Syracuse Cold Storage Company: J. Morrison Colwell, president; R. C. Robertson, vice-president; H. K. Chadwick, manager, and Harry E. Jones, treasurer. The four officers and George Timmins compose the Board of Directors.

COLD STORAGE PLANTS IN THE SOUTH.

(Geo. D. Lowe in "Ice.")

The very apparent need for increased cold storage facilities for home-grown foodstuffs in the South seems likely to cause some of our enterprising towns and small cities to rush into unwise experiments in municipal ownership. It is easy in these piping days of the press agent to start an agitation and conduct a propaganda for any apparently worthy purpose when that purpose is of sufficient importance to a few men, with their own ends to subserve, to justify them in financing the publicity campaign.

In such ways many private individuals desire to unload their own burdens on the public, and the present agitation seems to affect many communities in exactly the same manner. A very unwise investment of public funds is now threatened in many Southern towns.

As never before the attention of the South is centered on the production of foodstuffs in sufficient quantity to supply the home demand at least. It is admitted by competent authorities that the section can produce pork and beef at a lower cost than the areas which at present hold the supremacy in stock raising, and feed the South along with the rest of the nation. By the use of grazing crops, legume, hogs may be brought to maturity very cheaply and then be finished for market with a moderate quantity of corn.

The cost of production having been ascertained, it remained to be learned why the South took so little advantage of its opportunity. The climate, the erratic course of Southern winter weather, the paucity of the number of "hog-killing days" in an average season in the favored sections of the South, is the answer.

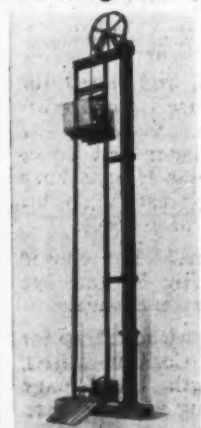
What does it boot the farmer to bring a hog to a finish cheaply if he must then continue to feed costly corn another month while waiting for a cold wave? If the cold snap proves of short duration when it finally arrives hundreds of thousands of pounds of farm pork may spoil in a single Southern State in a week. This has happened time and time again.

A few ice-making plants in the lower South provided cooling and storage facilities for farm-killed pork and beef and mutton. Territory adjacent to these plants began to produce more meat each year. The Department of Agriculture at Washington undertook some experimental investigations along this line in other localities and proved the proposition to be entirely feasible and such facilities to be a desirable addition to the activities of market towns in agricultural territory. It has been demonstrated that an ice-making plant can provide refrigeration for farm-killed pork at a rate which will justify the farmer in using such facilities.

When the European war dethroned King Cotton many Southern towns began to take

ICE HANDLING EQUIPMENT

For Manufactured and Natural Ice Plants
Cold Storage Houses, Car Icing Stations



Our Machines are Designed and Built with a full knowledge of the requirements of prospective customers.

We offer the Services of our Engineering Department Free.

Are your facilities adequate? If not, write us today.

ICE TOOLS

for use in every department of your business.

Write for catalog.

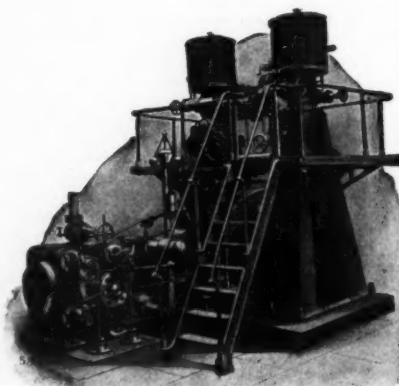
GIFFORD-WOOD COMPANY

Works: HUDSON, N. Y.

New York

Boston

Chicago



The FRICK

Refrigerating Machine
is built for Endurance
and Efficiency.

It has endured all overloads, lack of attention, excessive speeds and every other kind of hard usage to be met.

FRICK machines have been operating 25 to 30 years, running through long operating seasons

without a shutdown or break of any kind. This is efficiency.

Be sure to ask for our latest Catalog P10.

FRICK COMPANY, Waynesboro, Pa.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE: Wering Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., T. R. Wingrove.
BOSTON: 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co.; J. W. Gilbert.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper.
CINCINNATI: Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuate & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, Kentucky Consumers Oil Co.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heindorf.
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Ranta.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pilsbry-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

a marked interest in this local cold storage proposition, but unfortunately practically all of them have gone to work to commit the municipality to the construction and ownership of the plant. Their mental process seems to be something like this: "It will be a good thing for the town, so the town ought to do it. It is more or less experimental as yet, so the town should take the risk. It will draw trade and increase the volume of money in local circulation, therefore it is up to the town to do this highly beneficial thing for its citizens engaged in commercial pursuits."

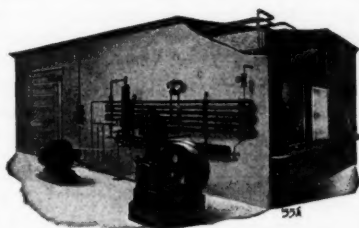
Any taxpayer could doubtless enjoin the expenditure of public funds for such a purpose on the ground that the object of the plant is to provide facilities for people without the corporate limits. A municipal cotton warehouse would stand in exactly the same attitude before the law. The townsman could not avail himself of the facilities because sanitary regulations forbid him keeping swine on his premises.

These efforts to paternalize this proposition are likely to give a black eye to something that is of fundamental importance to the South. All these towns need just the facilities contemplated, but they must be supplied by private capital. Farmers who spend their money in these towns are justly entitled to have curing and storing facilities provided, but the business interests who profit by their trade and who share in their prosperity should make them available. Municipal ownership has been suggested for many lines of public service with more or less reason, but this one under discussion is so far removed from direct importance to the average taxpayer as to make it ridiculous.

Results obtained under municipal ownership of real public utilities the country over give little comfort to the student of the economics of plant operation. There are only sufficient exceptions to prove the rule. Private ownership may demand and obtain skilled managerial and operative skill, but public ownership invariably substitutes political "pull" in some vitally important position where incompetency affects the cost of operation.

Faulty accounting systems hide many excessive costs, and hundreds of American cities live in ignorance of what it costs them to own and operate water and light and gas and sewer plants. Under such conditions it is gross folly for the average Southern town to even consider the ownership and opera-

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



SERVICE

What a Service Department means to the owner of an Automobile, the YORK Sales Organization means to the users of ICE MAKING and REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

The YORK Sales Organization is the only one of its scope and magnitude in this Industry.

Its business is that of catering to the wants of owners of Refrigerating and Ice Making Plants—not as a side line, but as their sole and only business.

This Organization has a combined investment in this business of over \$1,000,000. This is in addition to the \$5,000,000 invested by the York Manufacturing Company.

Each Branch employs its own Experts, and in addition to carrying a line of YORK Products to the value of \$500,000, they also carry a complete line of Supplies for the Ice Making and Refrigerating Plant, including Ammonia, Salt, Calcium, Oil, Packing, Pipe, Insulating Materials, etc., and are prepared at all times to furnish repair parts or make repairs to the average Plant, on short notice.

SERVICE is the running mate of QUALITY.

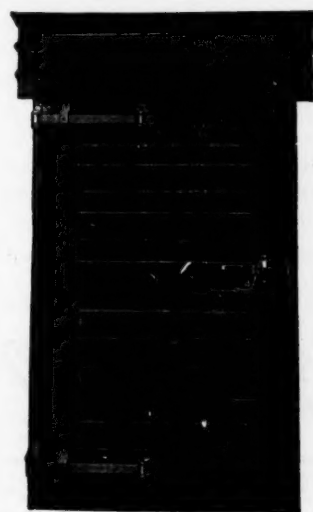
You can have both QUALITY and SERVICE by patronizing the YORK Organization.

YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively)

YORK, PA.

DOORS



For Cold Storage and Freezers

Have you ever examined our

JONES or NO EQUAL

types of Doors, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive Jones Automatic Fastener and Jones Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 68-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.
Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

tion of municipal ice-making and cold storage plants.

When a town has no street or sidewalk unpaved or without water, light or sewer, it might be justified in looking for an opportunity to engage in private, competitive business. So long as a town is without modern, fireproof and absolutely safe school rooms to house every child entitled to attend, and is without adequate and developed parks and public playgrounds for the benefit of children and adults entitled to outdoor recreation, as well as adequate fire-fighting facilities for the protection of every structure within its limits to the extent that the minimum insurance rate is of universal application within such limits—with any of these things undone it is folly to consider competition with private capital.

The successful operation of ice-making and refrigerating plants calls for managerial and

operative skill of a high order. Supplying the products of such plants is not even a quasi-public function. Such products are not of universal need or use and no resident has an inherent right to them. The ice-maker must create his demand, but the city orders all wells within its limits to be abandoned and hydrant water used. No service can be a real public service unless it be placed unreservedly and without discrimination at his command.

Water and sewerage are really the only activities in which a municipality is clearly entitled and obligated to engage. Electricity and gas are optional in the absence of adequate private facilities. In short, public funds should be expended for no purpose which is not of vital and fundamental importance to every taxpayer. If the products of a plant can be piped or wired along the street so that every house may be supplied according to its needs, that plant may well be termed a public utility. Otherwise not.

Our Southern towns are looking to the refrigerating plant as a means of boosting local business. Local business interests should supply the necessary capital and provide the needed facilities. Merchants who desire this added inducement to farmers to trade in their towns would be the first to bitterly resent the city dealing in any product handled by them. This is a matter for the consideration of town-builders, not taxpayers.

Unnecessary duplication of facilities is an economic crime. Before any town makes an investment in cold storage facilities close investigation of local conditions should be made. This is no discussion of central packing plants for handling the hogs and cattle from a wide territory, but it contemplates local storage and curing facilities for farm-killed pork. An abattoir or public killing station will call for government inspection and expensive provision for sanitation. A small abattoir is of little advantage, because none of the offal can be utilized, and its destruction will be expensive. Hogs should be killed on the farm and the offal go into the compost heap; then there will be no smells arising to high heaven.

Watch page 48 for business openings.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

(Continued from page 16.)

experimental work on foot-and-mouth disease should be slaughtered after the conclusion of the experiment. Again, at the Ninth International Veterinary Congress, Loeffler and Nevermann reported further observations on virus carriers of foot-and-mouth disease. The conclusions of Prof. Loeffler are as follows:

"Regular supervision of such farms is indispensable required.

"One of the most important results of the researches concerning foot-and-mouth disease is that the fact has been doubtlessly ascertained that, just as in numerous human infectious diseases, some of the recovered animals will remain carriers and continue the spreading of the virus.

"It seems that the number of such animals is limited.

"How long such animals can spread the virus has not yet been ascertained. According to the experience gathered up to the present moment even seven months after the end of the epizootic new infections have been caused by them.

"As yet no method is known to discriminate the virus spreaders.

"Infected animals are to be placed under observation during at least seven months. They must not be offered for sale, and should be kept separated from healthy animals."

Nevermann, in his report on foot-and-mouth disease prepared for the Tenth International Veterinary Congress held in London in 1914, attached great importance to the virus carriers in connection with the spread of this infection. He claimed that in the control of foot-and-mouth disease, it is absolutely necessary to give the so-called virus carriers due consideration, as otherwise the results of the measures inaugurated for the eradication of the disease may prove fruitless. He also cited numerous instances in which virus carriers were indisputably the propagators of the disease.

Such observations have been made, especially during the last outbreaks in Germany, which afforded the authorities a splendid opportunity for collecting data on this phase of the disease. All the governmental veterinarians received instructions to make close observations relative to each outbreak with a view to tracing its origin. Special reports were required in all instances where the disease could be traced to virus carriers. As a result of these steps, Nevermann was in a position to publish in the last annual report of the veterinary officers of Prussia over one hundred outbreaks reported from different parts of the country in which virus carriers were apparently responsible for the dissemination of the disease.

(To be continued.)

A Profitable Investment

Clean utensils and a sanitary meat shop or packing house are to you but two of the factors that work for your success. To us the making of a material that will successfully enable you to obtain the cleanliness and sanitation you desire, is our whole business.

And when we say to you that



is a material that will do just what you want done and do it at a cost that will make its use a profitable investment for you, we are risking our business reputation on its doing as we say.

So sure are we that you will find Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser to be and do all we say, that we will gladly have you try a barrel or keg of it, on the guarantee that if not as stated, you may return the unused portion

Indian in Circle



In Every Package

and the trial will cost you nothing. Your supply man will be pleased to fill your order on this guarantee.

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs.,
Wyandotte, Mich.

IT CLEANS CLEAN

Statement showing progress of work of eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, February 9, 1915.

State.	No. of counties in entire State.	No. of counties infected.	No. of herds infected.	No. of cattle infected.	No. of sheep infected.	No. of swine infected.	No. of goats infected.	Total No. of animals infected.	No. of herds awaiting slaughter.	No. of premises to be disinfected.	Remarks.
Connecticut	5	2	24	538	0	105	0	643	0	0	Completed.
Delaware	3	1	12	162	22	49	0	235	0	0	Do.
Dist. of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Do.
Illinois	102	51	568	19,630	535	24,165	12	44,342	25	60	See footnote.
Indiana	92	19	104	2,354	636	3,855	0	6,804	0	3	
Iowa	99	6	39	1,313	32	2,057	0	3,402	5	6	
Kansas	105	2	3	48	0	0	0	48	0	3	
Kentucky	110	9	46	819	0	308	0	1,127	0	0	
Maryland	24	10	39	744	197	531	0	1,127	0	0	
Massachusetts	14	9	58	1,235	61	2,471	4	4,771	0	3	Nearly completed.
Michigan	83	16	240	2,942	829	4,019	0	7,790	0	0	Nearly completed.
Montana	31	3	32	1,408	237	11	0	1,656	0	0	Completed.
New Hampshire	10	1	3	78	0	26	0	104	0	0	Disinfection completed.
New Jersey	21	6	25	791	6	193	0	990	0	1	Nearly completed.
New York	61	12	86	3,570	69	267	2	3,924	0	1	Do.
Ohio	88	33	183	3,293	2,648	4,562	1	10,504	0	0	Do.
Pennsylvania	67	28	703	11,575	273	6,637	3	18,488	2	4	See footnote.
Rhode Island	5	3	40	828	1	135	0	964	0	2	Nearly completed.
Virginia	100	1	1	19	0	15	0	34	0	0	Completed.
Washington	38	1	1	102	0	0	0	102	0	0	Do.
Wisconsin	71	10	36	1,352	1,704	1,323	1	4,440	0	0	Disinfection completed.
Totals	223	223	2,245	52,914	7,301	51,734	23	111,868	32	83	

*Number of counties in each State given in order to show approximate area of State involved. Illinois—All premises where herds have either been disinfected or are being disinfected. Animals of herds awaiting slaughter not included in total number of animals, as reports on herds awaiting slaughter are not complete.

Pennsylvania—Work of disinfection started as soon as slaughtered animals are buried. Few new herds.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

NO MOTOR TRUCK DELIVERY COST.

"Many KisselKar truck owners are making their deliveries for less than nothing," says Russell L. Engs, New York City distributor of the KisselKar. "Sounds rather incredible, doesn't it? Well, here is an instance:

"H. P. Kantzler, of Detroit, owns a 1,500-pound KisselKar truck which is kept going in his plumbing business from 7:30 in the morning until 3:45 in the afternoon. Its superior speed and reliability gives it a ground-covering advantage over three ordinary horse-driven rigs. This is a record which in itself handsomely justifies the truck.

"But Kantzler has found that a good truck not only saves time and money, but can be turned into actual cash profits as well. Every morning from 4 to 6 he leases his truck to a newspaper for wholesale deliveries, and in the afternoon, from 4 to 6, to a meat-packing company which requires extra haulage equipment during those hours. The amount received for this service more than pays the running expense of the vehicle."

YORK REFRIGERATING BOOKLET.

The York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., have recently issued a handsome booklet describing and illustrating their varied line of ice-making and refrigerating machinery and accessories, including various types of ammonia compressors and absorption plants, all the way from one-half ton refrigerating capacity upward. The booklet is prepared with the accuracy and comprehensiveness characteristic of this company's methods, and is clearly and handsomely illustrated. It was prepared especially for use in connection with the big exhibit which the York company will have at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, but it is an admirable advertising catalogue of the company's general line. A copy of it may be obtained upon application to the company's head offices at York, Pa.

Packhouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

ARCTIC ICE MACHINE SALES.

Recent sales of refrigerating equipment by the Arctic Ice Machine Company, Canton, Ohio, are reported as follows:

District Tubercular Hospital, Springfield Lake, Ohio, complete 4 ton refrigerating plant, for drinking water and hospital purposes, including the manufacture of ice for hospital use.

McJunkin-Straight Dairy Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., high pressure side, 50 ton ice making capacity, including Arctic Double-Single acting ammonia compressor, and shell brine cooler, used for refrigerating purposes.

Cash Grocery and Meat Market, Brigham, Utah, complete 3 ton refrigerating plant using Arctic Junior vertical compressor, for meat market.

E. Schwarz, Ario, Iowa, is equipping his meat market with 2½ ton refrigerating plant, including Arctic Junior ammonia compressor.

Koster & Engle, Gladbrook, Iowa, 6 ton refrigerating plant for meat market, including Arctic Junior twin cylinder machine.

Main Island Creek Coal Co., ten ton plant, four tons of raw water ice being made daily, the balance of capacity, used for refrigerating purposes. They are using the largest size Arctic Junior twin cylinder machine for this service.

Toledo Storage & Ice Co., Toledo, Ohio, complete 200 ton ammonia condenser.

City Ice & Storage Company, Kansas City, Mo., 4 17 x 40 in. vertical single acting Arctic ammonia compressors, of latest Arctic design, to be used on their present compressor frames.

Frank Dietrich & Son, Point Marion, Iowa, 10 ton raw water freezing system, using Arctic-Pownall shell brine cooler.

Gavarre Bros., Chicago, Ill., have equipped their lunch room with complete Arctic Junior refrigerating plant.

Sapulpa Ice Co., Sapulpa, Okla., two new type vertical double acting 15½ x 30 in. ammonia compressors.

Capitol Refining Company, Relee, Va., two brine cooling tanks, with coils to handle 100 ton refrigerating duty each.

Elliott Ice Company, Coshocton, Ohio, are enlarging their ice factory, by the addition of ten ton ice making tank, using the Arctic-Pownall raw water system.

Isaly Dairy Company, Marion, Ohio, is installing a 7½ ton ice making tank, equipped with Arctic-Pownall shell brine cooler.

Citizens' Ice & Fuel Company, St. Paul, Minn., complete 80 ton Arctic-Pownall raw water ice making plant, using Arctic-Pownall shell brine coolers in the ice making tanks.

There will be two Arctic horizontal ammonia compressors, operated by electric motors.

Avondale Ice Company, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, are enlarging the ice plant installed for them by the Arctic Company a few seasons ago by the erection of another 20 ton Arctic horizontal ammonia compressor and auxiliary apparatus.

Max Beallo, Cleveland, Ohio, is installing in his establishment, a 6 ton Arctic Junior refrigerating plant, complete.

C. Van Deventer, Yale, Iowa, is installing a 2½ ton Arctic Junior meat market plant.

Keller Dressed Meat Company, Ogden, Utah, has just completed the installation of a complete Arctic Junior refrigerating plant, having a capacity of 12 tons per day.

W. E. Wood, the architects of Detroit, Mich., are equipping the Franklin Hotel, of Saginaw, Mich., with a 5 ton Arctic Junior refrigerating plant for drinking water and ice making purposes.

Hubbard Ice Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, are installing a complete 50 ton Arctic-Pownall raw water ice making plant, equipped with Arctic-Pownall shell brine coolers, and to be operated by electric current.

Akron Pure Milk Company, Akron, Ohio, installed new milk cooler, all pipe work being done by the Arctic Ice Machine Company, Canton, Ohio.

Ware County Light & Power Company, Waycross Ga., 120 ton ammonia condenser and extensive pipe work, furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Company.

Tuscarawas Ice & Cold Storage Company, New Philadelphia, Ohio, repiping and re-arranging 60 ton ice tank to operate on the flooded system.

Albert Coop, Ogden, Utah, is equipping his market with a one-ton Arctic Junior refrigerating outfit.

Edenton Ice & Cold Storage Company, Edenton, S. C., new 40 ton double pipe distilled water cooler.

Pevely Dairy Company, St. Louis, Mo., is equipping one of their branch dairy establishments with a complete Arctic Junior 3 ton refrigerating plant.

Butts & Wright, Brooklyn, Iowa, have just installed a complete 2½ ton Arctic Junior refrigerating plant in their meat market.

Goodrich Bros., Ida Grove, Iowa, have just equipped their market place with a complete 2½ ton Arctic Junior refrigerating plant.

Jackson Bros., Early, Iowa, have just installed a complete 2½ ton Arctic Junior refrigerating plant complete.

Coors Bros., Winton Place, Cincinnati, Ohio, have just installed a complete Arctic Junior 6 ton refrigerating plant in their dairy and creamery.

(Continued on page 37.)

VAN CREVELD & FABRE

Sausage Casing Cleaners and Dealers

ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND

are regular buyers for Beef Casings

Chicago Section

Be sure you are right, then go ahead. But
—be sure you are right!

The Efficient Service Company is doing
good work—satisfactory to both sides.

S. R. (Tankage) Tomkins will pay his old
friends and new a visit in the near future.

"I didn't raise my girl to be a prizefighter,"
saith A. J. Drexel. But Miss D. boom-
eranged her Pa!

Comparatively speaking, corn appears to
be a cheap commodity. Much more so even
than July wheat.

Signs of spring and warmer weather—
wishbones are being better protected. Leave
it to the chickens!

The seventeenth of Ould Ireland has come
and went once more. Just a few sidewalks
here and there were a trifle wabbly.

Most neutrals have a sneaking desire to
see one or the other side get a thorough
whaling. You know you have, doggone it!

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in
Chicago for the week ending Saturday,
March 13, 1915, averaged 9.77 cents per
pound.

American Gunboat Smith has recklessly
violated our neutrality by declaring war on
French Jack Johnson. Whaffor you do that,
Gunboat?

Everybody's running under a little higher
steam pressure than usual just now, hustling
for business. Advertising, it should be re-
membered, helps wonderfully.

The fact that some "authority" states that
the expression "War is hell," did not origi-
nate with General Sherman does not alter
the force of the simile in the least.

H. C. GARDNER. F. A. LINDBERG.
GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power installations,
Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

Established 1905
DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.
PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS
Manhattan Building CHICAGO, ILL.
WE DESIGN AND REMODEL
PACKING PLANTS.
ALLIED INDUSTRIES.
ICE FACTORIES.
COLD STORAGE BUILDINGS.
WRITE US.

One of our alleged leading newspapers re-
cently states, in re the sinking of the Amer-
ican ship William P. Frye: "Nothing to it!
Germany has but to pay the bill and give
Captain Thiericksen the Iron Cross." And
this same paper has been howling for war
with Mexico!

"Dead wrong, Petey!" says the Fashion
Expert. "The ladies' dresses are never made
any longer or shorter. They are merely
pulled up or down, according to whether
drumsticks or wishbones are the most pop-
ular. All dresses have a movable equator
or waistline. Pull up yer shoes, Pete, yer
pants is short!"

W. L. Gregson says of the provision mar-
ket: "An expanding interest for the spot and
future product both from domestic and for-
eign sources was the most interesting late
influence in provisions. We expect this in-
fluence to go further and be far reaching, as
we consider the present price basis very
reasonable and the general position a healthy
one."

This is a story: W. E. (Bill) Hanly was
born and raised in Chicago and right in the
section where they grow and stick. Now
Bill is in Boston, and finds time to write now
and again to his friends. Bill in Boston re-
minds us of Mike Murphy of Omaha at the
packers' English banquet. Everybody wore
a red hunting coat, so did Mike, and in
front of him was the roast beef of Old Eng-
land. Across each table was a stretch of
green ribbon (savin' grace), but someone at
Mike's table swiped the ribbon, so Mike had
nothing to hang on to but the red coat and
all the rest of the English trimmings. He
stood it for quite awhile, until he saw a
green ribbon in front of Milt Judd Will-
iams, of Williams' Patent Crusher & Pul-
verizer Company, and then he hollered:
"Throw over that green ribbon, before I lose
me balance!" Here's hopin', Bill and Mike!

W. G. Press & Co. say of the provision
market: "With the hog receipts still liberal
and cured hog meats continuing to pile up in
over-crowded warehouses, the situation
would naturally look bearish in provisions,
but when you consider that all kinds of
grains keep high and there are no signs of
any immediate abatement in the European

complications, we cannot reconcile ourselves
to low-priced hog products while wheat, corn
and oats continue to advance. It is quite
noticeable that the provision market re-
covers rapidly from any liberal break. There
seem to be ready buyers on all these fair
breaks, indicating that holders of these com-
modities have faith in ultimately getting
very much higher prices for their holdings.
They are no doubt strengthened in this be-
lief by the way Europe is taking both lard
and hog meats, and reports that come from
abroad frequently about the cleaning up of
home supplies in hog meats in Denmark,
from which England has been drawing large
supplies. While for the moment, owing to
hog receipts keeping liberal longer than an-
ticipated, provisions may have a further set-
back, it is our opinion that they can be
bought on any fair decline from present
levels."

SOAP MARKET IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Soap manufacturers in the United States,
says the Department of Commerce, may look
to South America as a limited but growing
market for fine toilet soaps, most of which
are now purchased from Europe. Laundry
soap is generally supplied by native makers
at such low prices as almost to prohibit for-
eign competition. The imported soap most
popular in South America is a plain washing
soap like castile. The prospects of selling
American soaps in various South American
countries are discussed in Special Consular
Reports No. 66, South American Market for
Soap, recently issued by the Bureau of For-
eign and Domestic Commerce. Copies of the
report may be obtained at 5 cents each from
the Superintendent of Documents, Govern-
ment Printing Office, Washington.

VALUE OF HIDES AND BEEF.

Recently the Pennsylvania State College
sold two prime steers at \$9 per cwt. The
Angus yielded 68.39 per cent. of beef and the
Hereford 67.20. And yet the Hereford made
the cheaper carcass, costing \$11.95 per cwt.,
while the Angus cost \$12.10. The difference
was in the weight of the hides, the Hereford's
hide being 30 lbs. heavier than the other's.
Hides are worth more per pound than car-
casses are just now. Is the moral of this
little tale that we should breed for heavier
hides on our cattle?—National Stockman &
Farmer.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.

Wm. H. Knehan, Associate Engr.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

—ENGINEERS—
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGE
Manhattan Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL. Cable Address Pacarco

*The Davidson
Commission
Co.*

Brokers in
SOAP and CANDLE MAKERS' SUPPLIES
COTTONSEED OIL and PRODUCTS
Packing House Products TALLOW, GREASES, OILS
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"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

ANHYDROUS **SUPREME** AMMONIA

Drop a line for a demonstration

Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense
More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency

MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO U. S. YARDS

The Ceres Trading Co. INCORPORATED

IMPORT AND EXPORT
PACKING HOUSE BY-PRODUCTS
AND
FERTILIZER MATERIALS

No. 1 Wall Street, New York
COMMERCE BUILDING, CHICAGO

ARCTIC ICE MACHINE SALES.

(Concluded from page 35.)

Crescent Brewing Company, Duquesne, Pa., are installing a 15 ton ice making tank, equipped with Arctic-Pownall shell type brine cooling system and special Arctic ammonia purifying device.

Navarre Baking Company, Navarre, Ohio, are installing in their bakery, a complete 6 ton ice and refrigerating plant, using a steam driven Arctic Junior ammonia compressor, this refrigerating to be used for handling ice cream. Installation includes especially designed hardening room arrangement with Arctic defrosting system.

Fergus Brewing Company, Fergus Falls, Minn., are erecting in their ice factory, a complete ten ton ice tank including Arctic-Pownall shell brine cooler, and special Arctic purifying system for the ammonia.

City Ice Company, Omaha, Nebraska, are building a 20 ton ice factory, using the Arctic-Pownall raw water ice making system, including the Arctic-Pownall shell brine cooling process. The Arctic horizontal compressor will be operated by oil engine.

Cedar Point Resort, Sandusky, Ohio, are overhauling their ice plant, new ammonia compressor on their present compressor frame, and new ammonia condenser and auxiliary apparatus, furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Company, Canton, Ohio, and are also installing two Arctic-Pownall shell brine coolers for refrigerating purposes.

C. Hauserman, of Perry, Iowa, is equipping his meat market with a 2½ ton refrigerating plant, including an Arctic Junior ammonia compressor.

W. A. Stack, Boyne City, Iowa, is preparing for a formal opening to demonstrate his new Arctic Junior refrigerating plant, which he claims is one of the first up-to-date outfits of the kind in that section of Michigan.

Pure Ice Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., 48 ton double pipe ammonia condenser.

M. C. Diemel, Manson, Iowa, is having his meat market equipped with a 2½ ton Arctic Junior refrigerating plant.

Eriksen & Clark, Alta, Iowa, is having his meat market equipped with a 2½ ton Arctic Junior refrigerating plant.

Urbana Ice & Cold Storage Company, Urbana, Ohio, are equipping their compressor frame with a new type Arctic ammonia compressor.

Home Dairy & Standard Ice Cream Company, Springfield, Ohio, are installing new hardening room for which the Arctic Ice Machine Company, of Canton, are furnishing and erecting the brine piping, and installing Arctic defrosting arrangement.

Kennedy & Company, Wiggins, Miss., are enlarging their ice factory, by the addition of a 20 ton ice making tank, equipped with Arctic-Pownall shell brine cooler and ammonia purifying system.

People's Ice Company, Fresno, California, are building an ice factory for which the Arctic Ice Machine Company is furnishing and installing a complete 60 ton Arctic-Pownall raw water ice making system, using Arctic-Pownall shell brine cooling process in the ice tanks, the ammonia compressor, to be operated by a Diesel oil engine. The conditions under which this plant will operate, using fuel oil, will make it one of the most economical on the western coast.

Kildall Fish Company, Minneapolis, Minn., are having the Arctic Ice Machine Company of Canton, Ohio, install a complete 10 ton refrigerating plant in their establishment,

using an Arctic horizontal double-single acting ammonia compressor.

Boerth Lunch Company, Detroit, Mich., are equipping their restaurant with a complete 1 ton Arctic refrigerating plant, using an Arctic Junior ammonia compressor.

The new office building of the East Ohio Gas Company being erected by the Jas. Stuart Construction Company, will be equipped with a 12 ton Arctic Junior refrigerating plant complete, for handling drinking water throughout the structure.

Sullivan Ice Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., who two years ago installed a complete 50 ton electrically operated Arctic-Pownall raw water ice plant which they last year increased to 75 tons capacity, are now installing another 35 ton ice making capacity, Arctic horizontal ice machine.

Capitol Refining Company, Relee, Va., are installing in their refinery a 125 ton Arctic vertical single acting ammonia compressor and 200 ton ammonia condenser.

The Great Western Serum Company, Chicago, Ill., are equipping their laboratories with a complete 18 ton Arctic refrigerating plant, including an Arctic horizontal double single acting ammonia compressor.

Crystal Ice and C. S. Company, Columbus, Ohio, is overhauling and repairing its ice plant and equipping it throughout with Arctic ammonia fittings.

J. H. Buchanan, Fairfield, Iowa, is installing a 2½ ton Arctic Junior refrigerating plant in his meat market.

The Sparkade Company, Cleveland, Ohio, are installing a 60 ton Arctic Junior refrigerating plant.

The Beatrice Creamery, Beatrice, Neb., who several seasons ago replaced their ammonia compressor with an Arctic cylinder on their present frame, have just placed an order to have their other machine equipped in the same manner.

A. N. Bull, Gilmore, Iowa, is equipping his meat market with a 2½ ton complete Arctic Junior refrigerating plant.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 8.....	16,780	820	27,913	18,323
Tuesday, March 9.....	4,182	3,093	24,911	9,158
Wednesday, March 10.....	15,401	2,411	39,350	15,291
Thursday, March 11.....	5,513	2,370	13,678	10,254
Friday, March 12.....	1,443	500	18,834	4,004
Saturday, March 13.....	93	11	6,469	3,930
Total last week.....	43,470	9,214	149,173	61,085
Previous week.....	39,464	8,433	165,101	58,812
Cor. time, 1914.....	47,289	8,536	118,592	115,087
Cor. time, 1913.....	48,250	9,304	152,065	82,900

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 8.....	509	...	1,397	...
Tuesday, March 9.....	184	11	1,424	...
Wednesday, March 10.....	336	...	1,020	268
Thursday, March 11.....	314	...	1,879	463
Friday, March 12.....	1,519	...	...	...
Saturday, March 13.....	...	...	165	...
Total last week.....	1,519	11	6,085	1,158
Previous week.....	8,657	392	32,018	7,172
Cor. week, 1914.....	19,271	176	36,866	33,094
Cor. week, 1913.....	21,372	195	51,094	26,085

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to March 13, 1915.....	404,381	1,940,746	738,190
Same period, 1914.....	498,173	1,606,286	1,106,144

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending March 13, 1915.....	547,000
Previous week.....	569,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	400,000
Cor. week, 1913.....	461,000
Total year to date.....	6,682,000
Same period, 1914.....	5,351,000
Same period, 1913.....	5,314,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to March 13, 1915.....	134,300	411,960	195,600
Week ago.....	110,400	445,400	174,700
Year ago.....	112,100	290,600	225,000
Two years ago.....	128,900	305,000	211,100

Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to March 13 and same period a year ago:

	1915.	1914.
Cattle.....	1,237,000	1,248,000
Hogs.....	4,889,000	3,905,000
Sheep.....	2,079,000	2,465,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending March 13, 1915:

Armour & Co.....	33,800
Swift & Co.....	16,400
S. & S. Co.....	14,900
Morris & Co.....	14,700
Hammond Co.....	9,700
Western P. Co.....	8,400
Anglo-American.....	8,300
Independent P. Co.....	10,000
Boyd-Lunham.....	7,000
Roberts & Oake.....	5,900
Brennan P. Co.....	5,900
Miller & Hart.....	3,700
Others.....	14,000
Totals.....	154,500
Previous week.....	141,300
Cor. week, 1914.....	88,600
Cor. week, 1913.....	101,500
Total, 1915.....	1,836,200
Total, 1914.....	1,220,800

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$7.00	\$6.80	\$7.00	\$9.55
Previous week.....	7.90	6.65	7.50	9.65
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.30	8.70	5.80	7.60
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.35	8.80	6.40	8.75
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.25	6.90	5.15	7.15
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.20	6.95	4.75	6.15

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$7.50@8.75
Yearlings, good to choice.....	7.25@8.75
Inferior steers.....	5.75@7.40
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.00@6.50
Fair to choice heifers.....	5.00@7.25
Good to choice cows.....	4.00@5.00
Cutters.....	4.00@5.00
Canners.....	3.00@4.25
Butcher bulls.....	6.00@6.75
Bologna.....	5.50@5.90

Good to choice calves..... 9.00@10.00

Heavy calves..... 7.50@9.00

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$6.85@7.00
Fair to fancy light.....	6.80@6.95
Prime mod. weight butchers, 250-270 lbs.....	6.80@6.95
Prime heavy butchers, 270-340 lbs.....	6.75@6.90
Heavy mixed packing.....	6.60@6.80
Heavy packing.....	6.55@6.75
Fed Western lambs.....	6.00@6.50
*Stags.....	6.50@6.95

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native ewes.....	\$6.00@8.00
Fed wethers.....	6.50@8.25
Western ewes.....	6.50@7.90
Western yearlings.....	7.00@8.00
Native yearlings.....	7.25@8.75
Native lambs.....	9.00@10.00
Fed Western lambs.....	9.00@10.10
Bucks.....	4.75@6.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$17.07½	\$17.85	\$17.07½	\$17.82½
July.....	18.17½	18.25	18.15	18.22½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.62½	10.67½	10.62½	10.67½
July.....	10.85	10.95	10.85	10.92½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.17½	10.20	10.15	10.17½
July.....	10.47½	10.50	10.47½	10.50

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	17.80	17.95	17.75	17.90
July.....	18.17½	18.45	18.17½	18.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.62½	10.82½	10.62½	10.80
July.....	10.90	11.12½	10.90	11.07½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.15	10.22½	10.15	10.20
July.....	10.50	10.55	10.45	10.52½
September.....	...	...	...	10.82½

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	17.90	17.90	17.70	17.80
July.....	18.37½	18.37½	18.17½	18.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.80	10.80	10.67½	10.67½
July.....	11.05	11.07½	10.95	10.95
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.17½	10.20	10.12½	10.15
July.....	10.50	10.52½	10.45	10.47½

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	17.75	17.75	17.55	17.57½
July.....	18.17½	18.20	17.97½	18.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.60	10.62½	10.57½	10.60
July.....	10.90	10.95	10.85	10.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.10	10.10	10.02½	10.05
July.....	10.42½	10.42½	10.35	10.37½

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	17.65	17.77½	17.62½	17.70
July.....	18.20	18.25	18.10	18.22½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.65	10.70	10.65	10.65
July.....	10.90	10.95	10.90	10.92½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.10	10.15	10.10	10.12½
July.....	10.42½	10.47½	10.42½	10.45
September.....	10.70	10.72½	10.70	10.72½

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	17.80	17.80	17.50	17.60
July.....	18.30	18.30	17.92½	18.02½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.62½	10.65	10.40	10.42½
July.....	10.90	10.92½	10.67½	10.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.12½	10.15	10.02½	10.05
July.....	10.47½	10.50	10.35	10.37½
September.....	10.75	10.77½	10.67½	10.67½

†Bld. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@25
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@18
Beef Stew.....	12	@18
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12	@18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@18
Corned Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Corned Flanks.....	12½	@12½
Round Steaks.....	20	@25
Round Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	@12½
Rollad Roast.....	18	@20

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	22	@24
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	14	@16
Legs, fancy.....	22	@24
Stew.....	12½	@12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	18	@18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	20	@20
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	14	@16
Stew.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	14	@12½
Hind Quarters.....	14	@16
Fore Quarters.....	10	@12½
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@20
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	@15

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	12½	@15
Pork Chops.....	12½	@15
Pork Shoulders.....	11	@11
Pork Tenderloins.....	30	@30
Pork Butts.....	12½	@12½
Spare Ribs.....	10	@10
Hocks.....	11	@11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	12½	@12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	18	@22
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@14
Legs.....	18	@22
Breasts.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	10	@18
Cutlets.....	35	@35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@25

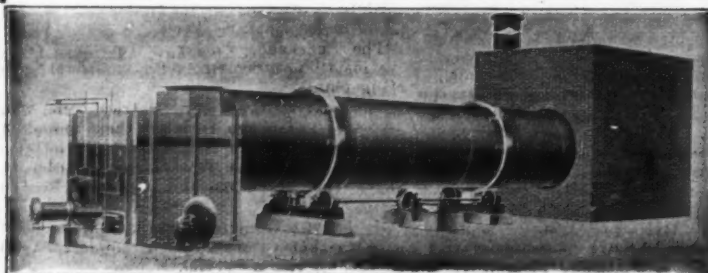
Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@7
Tallow.....	3½	@3½
Bones, per cwt.....	1.00	@1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs. (deacona).....	20	@20
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacona).....	65	@65
Klips.....	17	@17

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

of the largest
47 PACKING COMPANIES
 are now using
**BREWERS & PACKERS
 SPECIAL ENAMEL**
 Hard and Smooth as Tile
 and just as Washable
 Prices Right. Ask us
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Economical Efficient Great Capacity

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
 68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers.....	12 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Good native steers.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Native steers, medium.....	@ 11
Heifers, good.....	@ 10 1/2
Cows.....	@ 10
Hind Quarters, choice.....	@ 14 1/4
Fore Quarters, choice.....	@ 11

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chunks.....	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Steer Chunks.....	@ 10
Boneless Chunks.....	@ 12 1/4
Medium Plates.....	@ 8 1/2
Steer Plates.....	@ 8 1/4
Cow Rounds.....	@ 9
Steer Rounds.....	@ 11 1/4
Cow Loins.....	@ 13 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy.....	@ 18 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@ 30
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@ 21
Strip Loins.....	@ 11
Sirloin Butts.....	@ 14 1/4
Shoulder Clods.....	@ 13
Rolls.....	@ 15
Rump Butts.....	@ 13 1/4
Trimnings.....	@ 8 1/2
Shank.....	@ 8
Cow Ribs, Common, Light.....	@ 9
Cow Ribs, Heavy.....	@ 12
Steer Ribs, Light.....	@ 13 1/4
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	@ 14 1/4
Loin Ends, steer, native.....	@ 17
Loin Ends, cow.....	@ 16
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@ 12
Flank Steak.....	@ 15 1/4
Hind Shanks.....	@ 7

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.....	@ 6
Hearts.....	@ 6 1/4
Tongues.....	@ 17
Sweetbreads.....	@ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.....	@ 9
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	@ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	@ 6 1/2
Brains.....	@ 6
Kidneys, each.....	@ 5 1/4

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal.....	@ 11 1/4
Light Carcass.....	@ 13 1/4
Good Carcass.....	@ 14 1/4
Good Saddle.....	@ 17
Medium Racks.....	@ 13
Good Racks.....	@ 14

Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....	@ 6 1/4
Sweetbreads.....	@ 6 1/2
Calf Livers.....	@ 27
Hearts, each.....	@ 30

Lambs.

Good Caul.....	@ 14 1/4
Round Dressed Lambs.....	@ 16
Saddles, Caul.....	@ 17
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	@ 13
Caul Lamb Racks.....	@ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	@ 19
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	@ 18
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	@ 1 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	@ 12 1/4
Good Sheep.....	@ 13 1/4
Medium Saddles.....	@ 13 1/4
Good Saddles.....	@ 14 1/4
Good Racks.....	@ 11
Medium Racks.....	@ 10
Mutton Legs.....	@ 17
Mutton Loins.....	@ 12
Mutton Stew.....	@ 8 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@ 2 1/4
Sheep Heads, each.....	@ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	@ 10 1/4
Pork Loins.....	@ 12
Leaf Lard.....	@ 10 1/4
Tenderloins.....	@ 26
Spare Ribs.....	@ 8
Butts.....	@ 9 1/4
Hocks.....	@ 8
Trimnings.....	@ 7
Extra Lean Trimnings.....	@ 8
Tails.....	@ 8
Snouts.....	@ 5 1/4
Pigs' Feet.....	@ 6
Pigs' Heads.....	@ 6
Blade Bones.....	@ 9
Blade Meat.....	@ 9
Cheek Meat.....	@ 9
Hog livers, per lb.....	@ 2 1/4
Neck Bones.....	@ 3
Skinned Shoulders.....	@ 9
Pork Hearts.....	@ 7
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	@ 5 1/4
Pork Tongues.....	@ 12 1/4
Slip Bones.....	@ 6
Tail Bones.....	@ 7
Brains.....	@ 3 1/4
Backfat.....	@ 11 1/4
Hams.....	@ 14 1/4
Calas.....	@ 10 1/4
Belies.....	@ 14 1/4
Shoulders.....	@ 9

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	@ 9 1/4
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	@ 9 1/4
Choice Bologna.....	@ 11 1/4

Frankfurters.....	@ 11 1/4
Liver, with beef and pork.....	@ 9 1/4
Tonnes.....	@ 14 1/4
Mixed Sausage.....	@ 11 1/4
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine.....	@ 14 1/4
New England Sausage.....	@ 15
Compressed Luncheon Sausage.....	@ 12 1/4
Special Compressed Ham.....	@ 12 1/4
Berliner Sausage.....	@ 12 1/4
Oxford Butts in casings.....	@ 15 1/4
Polish Sausage.....	@ 11 1/4
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@ 11 1/4
Farm Sausage.....	@ 13 1/4
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@ 10
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@ 10 1/4
Boneless Pigs' Feet.....	@ 8 1/4
Luncheon Roll.....	@ 13 1/4
Delicatessen Loaf.....	@ 10
Jellied Roll.....	@ 18 1/4

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new).....	@ 24 1/4
German Salsami (new).....	@ 19 1/4
Italian Salsami (new goods).....	@ 24 1/4
Holsteiner.....	@ 16 1/4
Mettwurst.....	@ 13 1/4
Farmer.....	@ 19 1/4

Sausage and Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	@ 1.60
Bologna, 1/4s @ 1/2s.....	2.40 @ 8.45
Pork link, kits.....	@ 2.15
Pork links, 1/4s @ 1/2s.....	2.85 @ 10.75
Polish sausage, kits.....	@ 2.10
Polish sausage, 1/4s @ 1/2s.....	2.75 @ 10.30
Frankfurts, kits.....	@ 2.10
Frankfurts, 1/4s @ 1/2s.....	2.75 @ 10.30
Blood Sausage, kits.....	@ 1.80
Blood Sausage, 1/4s @ 1/2s.....	2.25 @ 8.05
Liver Sausage, kits.....	@ 1.80
Liver Sausage, 1/4s @ 1/2s.....	2.25 @ 8.30
Head Cheese, kits.....	@ 1.80
Head Cheese, 1/4s @ 1/2s.....	2.25 @ 8.30

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$9.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	9.35
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	12.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	19.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	19.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels.....	64.40

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

	Per doz.
No. 1, 2 doz. to case.....	\$2.50
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	4.75
No. 6, 1 doz. to case.....	15.00
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case.....	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	5.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.....	11.25
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box.....	21.50

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@ 22.75
Plate Beef.....	@ 21.75
Prime Mess Beef.....	@ 22.75
Mess Beef.....	@ 21.75
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	— @ —
Rump Butts.....	@ 22.75
Moss Pork.....	@ 15.25
Clear Fat Backs.....	@ 21.00
Family Pack Pork.....	@ 23.50
Bean Pork.....	@ 15.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	@ 12
Pure lard.....	@ 11
Lard, substitute, tes.....	@ 8 1/4
Lard, compound.....	@ 8 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@ 58
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs.....	@ 11
Barrels, 1/4c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi- cago.....	15 1/4 @ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	16 1/4 @ 23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.....	16 @ 22 1/4
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	12 1/4 @ 15 1/4

DRY SALT MEATS

	(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@ 12 1/4
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@ 12
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	@ 11 1/4
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@ 10 1/4
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	@ 10
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@ 10 1/4
Extra Short Clears.....	@ 10 1/4
Extra Short Ribs.....	@ 10 1/4
D. S. Loin Backs, 20 @ 25 avg.....	@ 10 1/4
Butts.....	@ 7 1/4
Bacon meats, 1 1/2c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 14 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.....	@ 14 1/4
Skinned Hams.....	@ 15 1/4
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.....	@ 9 1/4
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 9 1/4
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 11 1/4
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@ 22
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.....	@ 15 1/4
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	@ 16 1/4

Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	@ 11 1/4
Dried Beef Sets.....	@ 23
Dried Beef Insides.....	@ 23 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@ 23
Dried Beef Outalides.....	@ 21
Regular Balled Hams.....	@ 20
Smoked Balled Hams.....	@ 21
Balled Calas.....	@ 17
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@ 24
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	@ 16 1/4

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set.....	@ 22
Export Rounds.....	@ 33
Middles, per set.....	@ 76
Beef bungs, per piece.....	@ 23 1/4
Beef weasels.....	@ 7
Beef bladders, medium.....	@ 55
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@ 80
Hog casings, free of salt.....	@ 70
Hog middles, per set.....	@ 10
Hog bungs, export.....	@ 15
Hog bungs, large, mediums.....	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime.....	@ 7
Hog bungs, narrow.....	@ 4
Imported wide sheep casings.....	@ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings.....	@ 60
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	2.55 @ 2.60
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.50 @ 2.55
Concentrated tankage.....	1.80 @ 1.85
Ground tankage, 12%.....	@ 2.37 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%.....	@ 2.37 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%.....	@ 2.35 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%.....	@ 2.00 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.....	18.00 @ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	25.00 @ 27.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	21.00 @ 21.25
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.....	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.....	225.00 @ 250.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	23.00 @ 25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	25.00 @ 30.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	40.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton.....	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 30-32 lbs. av., per ton.....	80.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton.....	85.00 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton.....	25.00 @ 28.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash.....	@ 10.10
Prime steam, loose.....	@ 9.60
Leaf.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Compound.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Neutral lard.....	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	@ 9
Oleo No. 2.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Tallow.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Grease, yellow.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Grease, A white.....	6 1/4 @ 7

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	14 1/4 @ 15
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	14 @ 14 1/4
Oleo stock.....	11 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Nutsfoot oil, pure, bbls.....	57 @ 58
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.....	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose.....	@ 5.50

TALLOWES.

Edible.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Prime city.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Prime country.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Packers' prime.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 1.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 2.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4

GREASES.

White, choice.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
White, "A".....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
White, "B".....	5 1/4 @ 6
Bone.....	5 1/4 @ 6
Crackling.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
House.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Yellow.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Brown.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Blue Stock.....	5 @ 5 1/4
Garbage grease.....	3 1/4 @ 4
Glycerine, C. P.....	@ 21
Glycerine, dynamite.....	@ 19 1/4
Glycerine, crude soap.....	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Glycerine, candle.....	@ 13 1/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose.....	46 1/4 @ 46 1/4
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	45 1/4 @ 46
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.....	2 1/4 @ 2 1/4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.....	1.55 @ 1.65

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels.....	87 1/4 @ 90
Oak pork barrels.....	87 1/4 @ 90
Lard tierces.....	1.12 1/4 @ 1.17 1/4

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	9 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Borax.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Sugar.....	
White, clarified.....	@ 5
Plantation, granulated.....	@ 5 1/4
Yellow, clarified.....	@ 4 1/4
Salt.....	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.25
Ashton, car lots.....	2.00
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
English packing, car lots.....	1.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 8x.....	1.40

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

The Kind of Bargain Sale That Does No Good

By a Veteran Retailer.

The loud wail that arises when meats are dear is heard all over the country. The cry is "We poor butchers can't make a living. The price of meat is something awful." But let prices drop, if only for two days, and immediately their troubles are forgotten, no matter of how long duration.

Apropos of this, the daily local paper of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., had a full-page advertisement of a market announcing in big black type "Dollar Day at Our Market," with the following prices, also in big black type:

9 lbs. sugar cured ham.....	\$1.00
12 lbs. California ham.....	1.00
10 lbs. shoulder of pork.....	1.00
9 lbs. loin of pork.....	1.00
11 lbs. plate or navel corned beef.....	1.00
6 lbs. fancy fowl.....	1.00
8 lbs. chopped beef.....	1.00
6 lbs. sirloin steak.....	1.00
8 lbs. chuck roast.....	1.00

It is all very well for a hustling butcher to have a leader or two for a special sale to liven up business a bit, and to try and bring new trade to his shop. But when the regular price of these products is: Sugar cured hams, 14c.; California hams, 10½c.; shoulder of pork, 10½c.; loin of pork, 11@12c.; whole fresh plates, 8½c.; fresh fowl, 16@18c. it can be readily seen how utterly out of all reason such price cutting is.

The housewife naturally takes advantage of this kind of a sale, which hurts her own butcher's business for the time, but the moment the Dollar Sale is over she trots right back to the man she knows and can depend on. The result is that nothing has been gained by the man who conducts this sale, and he and his competitor are both losers.

It is not fair competition, and nothing good can ever come from that kind of business, particularly in a small city where everybody knows everybody else.

Another Instance of Price Slashing.

Since the above was written the writer came across an advertisement in a Minneapolis, Minn., daily newspaper, which sets forth in big type the attractions of the "New Provision Company." Special prices were offered from 7 to 11 a. m., as follows:

Pork shoulder, per lb.....	8c.
Pork loins, per lb.....	9½c.
Spare ribs, per lb.....	9c.
Any cut of pot roast, per lb.....	9c.

Some other prices in the same advertisement were as follows:

Fowl, per lb.....	14c.
Fancy large hens, per lb.....	17c.
Roasting chickens, per lb.....	18c.
Geese, per lb.....	16c.
Turkeys, per lb.....	22c.
Veal stew, per lb.....	12c.
Veal shoulder, per lb.....	14c.
Veal, leg or loin, per lb.....	16c.
Rib, boiling, per lb.....	8c.
Chuck roast, per lb.....	10c.
Pot roast, per lb.....	12c.

Sirloin, per lb.....	14c.
Short cut, per lb.....	14c.
Round, per lb.....	14c.
Rib roast, per lb.....	15c.
Lamb, leg, per lb.....	16c.
Lamb, shoulder, per lb.....	12½c.
Lamb stew, per lb.....	8c.
Lamb chops, per lb.....	16c.
Pork sausage, per lb.....	10c.
Hamburger, per lb.....	10c.
Svensk Korf, per lb.....	10c.
Pig sausage, per lb.....	12½c.

This looks like the "good old days" returned once more—if such a state of affairs can ever be called good. Why not get the price? Sell a bit less and get the profit that is due, instead of cutting and slashing to no good purpose.

L. A.

WARNING TO THE LAZY EMPLOYEE.

David Gibson, of Cleveland, says: "If you have anybody working for you and they lie down on their job, don't fire them at once—just call them in and tell them this story:

"Down in Virginia a farmer had an ox and a mule that he hitched together to a plow. One night, after several days of continuous plowing, and after the ox and mule had been stabled and provendered for the night, the ox said to the mule, 'we've been workin' pretty hard, let's play off sick tomorrow and lie here in the stalls all day.'

"You can if you want to,' returned the mule, 'but I believe I'll go to work.'

"So the next morning when the farmer came out the ox played off sick; the farmer bedded him down with clean straw, gave him fresh hay, a bucket of oats and bran mixed, left him for the day and went forth alone with the mule to plow.

"All that day the ox lay in his stall, chewed his cud and nodded, slowly blinked his eyes and gently swished his tail. That night, when the mule came in, the ox asked how they got along plowing alone all day.

"Well,' said the mule, 'it was hard and we didn't get much done, and—'

"Did the old man have anything to say about me?' interrupted the ox.

"No,' replied the mule.

"Well, then,' went on the ox, 'I believe I'll play off again tomorrow; it was certainly fine lying here all day and resting.'

"That's up to you,' said the mule, 'but I'll go out and plow.'

"So the next day the ox played off again, was bedded down with clean straw, provendered with hay, bran and oats, and lay all day nodding, blinking, chewing his cud and gently swishing his tail.

"When the mule came in at night the ox asked again how they got along without him.

"About the same as yesterday,' replied the mule coldly.

"Did the old man have anything to say about me?' again inquired the ox.'

"No,' replied the mule, 'not to me, but he did have a long talk with the butcher on the way home!'"—Current Opinion.

"HELP-YOURSELF" RETAIL STORES.

"Cafeteria" grocery stores are the latest thing in California, J. R. Newberry, who formerly conducted a chain store system throughout southern California, having decided to inaugurate this unique plan in the one store which he has left of his chain in Riverside. His scheme is to operate along the same identical lines as the cafeteria restaurants are conducted, without clerks and every article in package form, the only employee being a cashier and selling everything for cash.

Railings will be built into the store, and as the customer enters she will pick up a basket provided for her convenience. Then she will pass down the aisles and help herself to whatever she wants, arriving at the end of her journey in front of the cashier's window, where her purchases will be checked up and she will pay over the spot cash. Every article in the stock will be plainly marked so that the purchaser will have to ask no questions.

It would not be surprising to hear of some promoter endeavoring to start a chain of "cafeteria" butcher shops, though the plan would be difficult to work out in the case of meats. Most butchers have found that for sanitary reasons customers have to be prevented from handling meats, rather than encouraged in that direction.

GIVE UP SAUSAGE AND MEAT.

According to the Lokalanzeiger, Berlin school children are being induced to make the following resolution: "From today, so long as the war lasts, we renounce sausages and meat for dinner, and bind ourselves to take to school, when the class lasts till one o'clock, not more than two slices of bread, and when the class lasts beyond one o'clock not more than four slices. That is quite sufficient to appease hunger, and meat and bread supplies will thereby be spared." All Berlin schools are being circularized to induce their members to restrict the consumption of food.

RETAILERS VISIT OLEO FACTORY.

On the occasion of their regular monthly meeting last week the members of the Boston Retail Grocers' Association made a visit of inspection to the new model oleomargarine plant of Swift & Company in East Cambridge, Mass. Efforts are being made to educate the retail trade in the proper methods of handling oleomargarine, and to acquaint them with the conditions surrounding its manufacture.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

A meat market will be opened on Kingsland avenue, near Sixth street, Elmhurst, N. Y., by Henry Schloo, for many years a business man of Corona, N. Y.

Noble & O'Keefe are planning to remodel their Thorington street market at Algona, Iowa.

Frank P. Hines will open a meat market at 16 South Mechanic street, Cumberland, Md. His shop will be known as the Sanitary Cash Meat Market.

Arrangements are being made by the Chicago Provision Company, which conducts a meat market at the corner of Fourth and Lincoln Highway, De Kalb, Ill., to open two new butcher shops; one at Dixon, and one at Sterling, Ill.

Jacob Minnick will open a meat market in Bishop Hill, Galva, Ill.

E. F. Barrett has purchased the meat market on South Main street, St. Albans, Vt., from the Dennis Dineen estate.

Arthur Bonhomme has purchased the meat market on Seventh and Harrison streets, Vincennes, Ind., formerly conducted by John B. Zuber.

M. J. Fossey has sold his meat market at Buffalo, Okla.

The Union Sanitary Meat Market will be opened at 508 Union street, near Washington street, Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Austin, the manager of this market, conducted a meat market in Minneapolis, Minn., for fifteen years.

W. S. Gray & Sons have sold out their butcher business in Woodland, Cal., to Mr. Jacobs, of Winters, Cal. The shop will be in charge of Mr. Bandy.

Ritacco's new meat market has been opened at 25 Drake avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Fire caused a damage of \$500 in the building occupied by the F. & C. Crittenden Company, 290 Exchange street, Rochester, N. Y.

Carle Kruger has purchased the meat market of Wm. Smith, Jr., at Austin, Minn.

H. J. Beckert has purchased the West Side Market, Northfield, Minn., from Hager Brothers.

W. J. Deck has purchased the interest of Guy Grove in the meat market of F. F. Gessler & Co., Noonan, N. D.

Halstead & Taylor, of the Halstead Market, Beach, N. D., have dissolved, and Mr. Taylor will continue alone.

J. A. Davis has disposed of his meat market in Oakes, N. D., to John McDonald.

Donelson Bros. have engaged in the meat business at Farnam, Neb.

Frank Panek has sold out the business of the Peru Sausage Co., Peru, Neb., to John Meer.

George W. Leidigh has engaged in the meat business in Syracuse, Neb.

Charles Miller has disposed of his meat business in Fullerton, Neb., to John Greer.

The Haden Meat Market, Ashton, Neb., has changed hands.

T. A. Stivers has succeeded to the meat business of Stivers & Overby at Garfield, Wash.

Geo. L. Chubb has succeeded to the meat business of D. Barry & Son in Copemish, Mich.

John Freund has withdrawn from the meat firm of Freund Bros., St. Joseph, Mich., and

Harry and William Freund will continue under the old style.

Arthur Huff has purchased an interest in the Mulvane Meat Market in Clearwater, Kan.

Harrington & Roberts are moving their meat market from 909 West Eighth street to 901 West Eighth street, Coffeyville, Kan., in the Thompson grocery store building.

F. Casswell is erecting a building on Main street, Liberty, Kan., and will occupy same with a meat market.

Gus Diamond has opened the Diamond Market in the Diamond building, corner Seventh and Main streets, Henryetta, Okla.

Jas. Sager has moved his meat market to the west side of the square, Grove, Okla.

J. K. & P. R. Granger have purchased the meat and grocery business of Simpson & Kennedy in Checotah, Okla.

The meat and grocery store conducted by Flemming & Short on East street, Thomaston, Conn., has been damaged by fire.

Allen Hunter has sold his meat and grocery market at 89 Bay street, Glens Falls, N. Y., to Harry E. Swan.

Barney & Boybrook, of Londonderry, Vt., have dissolved partnership. Mr. Barney will continue to conduct the meat market.

The Wells street meat market, Greenfield, Mass., has been sold by O. O. Scribner & Son to A. J. Price, who formerly conducted this market.

A meat market will be opened in Maryville, Mo., by August Stapler.

Thomas Riley, a butcher of Rockville, Ohio, died last week from cancer of the throat. He was formerly a resident of Greensburg, Pa. Mr. Riley was 57 years of age and is survived by his widow.

The Moyer meat market on East Pottsville street, Pinegrove, Pa., has been purchased by Hiram Schnoke.

A butcher shop and green grocery will be opened in Wyoming, Pa., by Kronzon Bros., of Wilkesbarre.

A meat shop has been opened in the Rosato Building on North Main street, Old Forge, Pa., by M. Dressler, of Duryea, Pa.

B. B. Hilliard & Son will open their new meat market in West street, between Second and Third streets, Olean, N. Y., in the near future.

William Leppley will open a meat market on Broad street, between Third and Fourth streets, Middletown, Ohio.

Martin McDonald and William Z. Fogarty, owners of the North Shore Market on Central street, Salem, Mass., have purchased H. B. Hinchcliffe's market at Manchester, Mass. The new market will be known as the North Shore Market.

An organization to be known as the Herkimer Retail Grocers' and Retail Butchers' Association has been formed at Herkimer, N. Y., by the election of the following officers: Eugene M. Snyder, president; Charles S. Dygert, vice-president; Arleigh Orendorf, secretary, and Albert Lawrence as treasurer.

Michael A. Scherer, who has conducted a meat market at 285 Sycamore street for the last 35 years, died at his home, No. 825 Michigan avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Scherer came to this country from Baden, Germany, when he was 17 years of age. He is 60 years old and is survived by his widow, a son and daughter.

GET BETTER BONELESS MEAT.

In his annual report of the British meat inspection service Dr. A. W. J. MacFadden says that improvement in the quality and the packing of boneless meat continues to be maintained. In order to assist importers in the choice of cuts and methods of packing for the purpose of facilitating the admission of such meats into Liverpool, a table has been drawn up by the medical officer of health of the port of Liverpool for the guidance of those engaged in this class of trade. The table shows the cuts which would be admissible under the British meat regulations, and the methods of packing which should be employed before freezing in order to allow adequate examination of each piece without the necessity of first thawing out.

TO EDIT THE NATION'S BUSINESS.

Louis E. Van Norman, of New York, has been selected as editor of "The Nation's Business," the official publication of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. Van Norman assumes charge with the April issue. He has had a wide editorial experience, having been an editor of the "Literary Digest" and afterwards for a number of years assistant editor of the "Review of Reviews." "The Nation's Business" is published monthly in Washington, D. C., and goes to practically every commercial organization in the United States. According to Elliot H. Goodwin, general secretary of the National Chamber, several important improvements in the method of the publication of the paper are in contemplation.

SAVE YOUR NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

How often have you wished to refer to an article or an item of trade information or some valuable trade statistics in some back copy of The National Provisioner, only to find that copy lost or mutilated? You will be glad to know that we have succeeded at last in securing a really practical binder. You can now have your Provisioner in the form of a handsomely bound book ready to refer to at any time.

The new binder is the simplest made. The binding is as simple as sticking papers on an



ordinary file. Each binder holds 26 copies of The National Provisioner, or an entire volume. The binder has the appearance of a regular bound book. The cover is of cloth board and the name is stamped in gold. The binder makes a substantially-bound volume that will be a valuable part of your office equipment or a handy addition to your library.

By special arrangement with the manufacturers we can furnish you with this binder for only one dollar. Merely send us your name and address. Simply say: "Send me your binder. I enclose \$1." The binder will be sent promptly, all charges prepaid.

New York Section

Ike Vegdorchick, a butcher, of 340 Madison street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$6,405 and no assets.

Schlessinger Brothers are completing a new public market building at Riverdale avenue and Hudson street, Yonkers. Most of the stalls have been rented.

Charley Simons, Swift's popular manager in the Boston territory, was in New York this week. So was Manager Hall of the Philadelphia district.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending March 13, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.84 cents per pound.

Conron Brothers Company came to the front on St. Patrick's Day with a big cake of green ice shown at their Tenth avenue and Thirteenth street headquarters.

Hugo Josephy, probably one of the best-known poultry men in this country, refuses to tell how he manages to keep as young looking today as he did 30 years ago.

B. B. Russell, of Morris & Company's Chicago headquarters, was a visitor to New York this week. Mr. Russell was very busy looking after his private investments while here.

They say there's nothing new under the sun, and yet there is talk of thousands of beef kidneys being sold at auction in the neighborhood of Greenwich street. How's that for novelty?

There was another drop in calfskin prices this week, all skins going down 1c. and all kips 10c. each. No. 1 calfskins are now generally quoted at 25c. The weak market reflects the stagnation in the leather trade.

Frederick Apfel, a butcher who had been a resident of Brooklyn for thirty years, died Saturday at his home, No. 182 Nevins street. He was born in Germany fifty-five years ago and is survived by a widow, one daughter and a brother.

Local master butchers' association officials have warned East Side police captains that they will be reported to the police commissioner unless they stop all Sunday side-door meat selling from butcher shops in that section. Violations of the Sunday-closing law are entirely by kosher dealers.

Dock Commissioner Smith closed the Fort Lee Ferry free market last week, much to the grief of Borough President Marks and the hucksters and peddlers he had been championing there. Some of the standowners leased a lot at 129th and Manhattan streets and will operate a public market of their own there.

An injunction has been issued by the New Jersey courts restraining the members of Butchers' Union No. 422 of Newark from boycotting A. Fink & Sons, the big pork packers and sausage manufacturers of that city. The union attempted to make trouble for the Finks because the latter refused to sympathize with the sausage-makers' strike in Jersey City.

Local meat prices have been affected by the difficulty experienced by slaughterers in obtaining livestock supplies from their usual Western channels, because of the Pennsylvania and New York State quarantine orders against shipments from affected markets. Conditions have been relieved somewhat by modification of these orders, but there is still difficulty.

All butcher shops in Jersey City were closed last Sunday by an order of Chief of Police Monahan, enforced by the entire police department. County Judge George C. Tennant had issued orders that all saloons in Jersey City should be closed in strict conformity with the State excise law, but while no butcher took a chance of being arrested for selling on Sunday many saloon keepers did.

The market formerly conducted by L. Marko at No. 318 West 116th street has been recently purchased by S. Lester, who in spite of his appearance of youth has had 18 years' experience in the business. That, with his up-to-date methods, has made the new shop a good paying investment, partly due to the fact that he brought his bride with him to look after the office. Mrs. Lester is from a family of butchers and thoroughly competent.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending March 13, 1915, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 5,811 lbs.; Brooklyn, 13,023 lbs.; Bronx, 8,400 lbs.; Queens, 103 lbs.; Richmond, 30 lbs.; total, 27,367 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 965 lbs.; Brooklyn, 34 lbs.; total, 999 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 6,178 lbs.; Brooklyn, 35 lbs.; total, 6,213 lbs.

Joseph C. Brooks, who for nine years was branch house manager in the provision department of the S. & S. Company in Manhattan Market, is now representing the John J. Felin Company, Inc., of New York and Philadelphia in the New York Territory. Mr. Brooks has had over sixteen years' experience in this line and has many friends in the trade, particularly from Maine to Tampa, Fla., where he has traveled extensively for many years. His jovial personality has helped him to sell many a bill of goods where others have failed. His many friends in the trade will be interested in following him in his new field.

There will be a grand opening this Saturday by Adolph Kahn of No. 723 Tenth avenue, in the Queensboro Bridge Market, East Fifty-ninth street, of what will probably be the biggest and finest stand in any public market in the city up to now. Very few of the stand holders thought it worth their while to attempt any elaborate fixing up. But Mr. Kahn, with the thoroughness that has made him so successful, and such a big factor in the New York hotel and restaurant trade, will install the very latest idea in sanitary marble, opalite and plate glass fixtures that he can possibly obtain, money being no object. He has engaged a prominent firm of fixture manufacturers from Boston, who have established quite some reputation for this kind of fine work, and Mr. Kahn's two big stands, when finished, will be the only ones of their kind in the market.

Nicholas F. Brady, treasurer of the Manhattan Refrigerating Company and a large stockholder in the Union Terminal Cold Storage Company and Kings County Refrigerating Company, was elected last week a director of the Missouri Pacific railway system. For a young man, Mr. Brady has been unusually active in the financial and business world, and is looked upon in business circles as one of the best financiers of the younger set. He is identified with a great many corporations as president, chairman of the board of directors or as a director. He is president of the New York Edison Company, chairman of the board of directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and president of the Brooklyn Edison Company and the United Electric Light and Power Company. Mr. Brady is also developing the oil interests of his late father, Anthony N. Brady, by building one of the largest oil refineries in the world at Baltimore, Md. Notwithstanding all of those large interests Mr. Brady gives much of his actual time, thought and work to the interests of the Manhattan Refrigerating Company, the Union Terminal Cold Storage Company and the Kings County Refrigerating Company. These are the leading cold storage warehouses of the metropolitan district. T. A. Adams is president, and R. A. Adams is vice-president.

VEAL REGULATION DECLARED VOID.

The New York City Health Department regulation requiring that veal, when killed and dressed, should weigh no less than 45 lbs. in order to be marketable in New York City was declared unconstitutional by the Court of Special Sessions last week. The court at the same time ruled that the inspector's opinion as to the age of a calf was not sufficient, but that the prosecution must present absolute proof as to age. These rulings were both in favor of the country-dressed veal trade, which will find it easier to market country calves under these decisions.

Watch page 48 for bargains.

HEARN

West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

WALLABOUT AGAINST MARKET BILL.

Merchants in Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, have forwarded to Albany a protest against Mayor Mitchel's public market bill now before the legislature. It had been reported that they were in favor of the bill, as President George Dressler of their association favored it. Dressler is a member of the Mayor's Market Commission.

On March 3 the joint committee of the Senate and Assembly, appointed to consider the bill, had a hearing, at which there was a delegation from the Wallabout Market Merchants' Association. Mr. Dressler headed the delegation and spoke in favor of the bill. According to an official of the association who was one of the delegation, the committee seemed to get the impression from Mr. Dressler's talk that the association favored the measure. But that official said that most of the members of the organization even then were opposed to the measure, and that Mr. Dressler did not represent the association in expressing a favorable opinion.

This week a petition was sent to Albany voicing the opposition to the Mayor's bill of 135 of the 150 merchants in Wallabout Market. They argue that the creation of a central organization, such as the bill is intended for, would necessitate a large outlay for the city, which is unnecessary. The merchants are satisfied to let the power over the city's markets remain with the controller, rather than have it vested with a new commissioner of markets.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

generally held at 22c., and in fairly large supply, all the packers have February salting, and most of them still have January salting for sale. Branded cows in fair supply, generally held at 19½c., mostly February salting, although one or two of the packers still have January to offer. Only two of the packers have January-February-March native bulls to offer, and which they claim to be holding at 17½c., although generally felt that a shade less than this figure would be accepted. Branded bulls well sold up. Light average might be had at close to 16½c., while heavy average would bring 16c.

Boston.

The domestic hide market is easy. Ohio buffs have sold at 17¾c., and tanners are talking 17½c., at low freight points. The demand continues light. Extremes are in about the same relative position as buffs, and are quoted 18¾@19c. nominal. Dealers are holding back and trying to get the market to come around their way. Tanners of patent and any leathers do not want the long haired, grubby hides, and while conditions in the

leather market remain as at present they plan to wait for better stock. New Englands are quoted 17½@18c., with the market weak and "spotty." Southern lower. Reported 25/60 obtainable at 16¼@16½c. The calfskin market is dull and quotations nominal in the absence of sales. What few fresh skins are coming forward are piling up. New England skins are quoted 5 to 7 lbs., \$1.45; 7 to 9, \$2.10; 9 to 12, \$2.50; 12 to 16, \$2.80.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Business in foreign hides quiet. Prices nominal owing to lack of trading. Stocks of imported dry hides are large here, and it was told that some warehouses were filled to the limit, and had refused to accept further lots. Bogotas and Central American hides are in especially ample supply.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Easy tendency. Sales of Mexicans amount to 2,790 hides. Terms were held private, but there may be a decline noted of 1½ cent off quotations a month ago. Sales of about 50,000 Frigorificos are reported at 22¾c. free New York.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No sales resulted from few negotiations in progress during past week. For spreadies, summer kill, bid of 25c. was made but not accepted for the reason that seller was not inclined to sell ahead one cent below what was paid for same kind some time ago. Some interest was shown for bulls, but negotiations were not concluded.

GREEN SALTED COUNTRY HIDES.—The market easy all week, with decline of half a cent. Sales were effected in a number of smaller lots of eastern states hides at 17@17½c. flat.

CALFSKINS.—The tendency for all weights of calfskins is weak; no sales of importance have been made. Sellers met the dullness by putting a further reduction on the 5 to 7 pound skins, and quote these at \$1.55. The quotations for the heavier grades are \$2.35 for the 7 to 9 lbs., and \$2.75 for the 9 to 12 lbs.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

While there is no particular benefit derived from digging into the archives and referring to ancient history, yet the 6½@7c. level that has been maintained practically all this winter for hogs might be likened for a parallel to the January and February markets of 1908, when prices fluctuated largely within the very narrow range of \$4.25@4.50 cwt., and then after the season's crop had been cleaned up and most of the product laid away, the market for live hogs started to advance and never stopped until the record breaking price of \$11.20 cwt. was paid about the first of April, 1910. There is at least one point similar to the conditions existing six years ago, namely, the high price of corn, which in itself is bound to finally result in a scarcity of fat hogs, as well as fat cattle, and this in itself presages a short crop of fat hogs later on. And finally, especially as soon as the European war is settled, there is going to be a better outlet for the cured product. Furthermore, thirty days hence will mean considerable activity in

the fields, some light runs of hogs and probably higher prices. At the present time the bulk of the hogs is selling from \$6.75@6.80; top, \$6.87½.

The trade in sheep and lambs, following a strong and active market on Monday, seems to have struck a snag some place during the past two days. Tuesday's market was very dull and draggy; almost nothing went over the scales before noon time, and then the day's arrivals were cleaned up at about 25c. decline, as compared with the day before. Clipped stock is becoming more popular daily; a few of the slaughterers now rather prefer the clippers to the woolled varieties. Wednesday's market opens very slow, with prospects that trading would be done on about a steady basis as compared with the previous session. We quote: Woolled—Good to choice lambs, \$9.65@9.85; poor to medium and heavy weights, \$8.75@9.40; culls, \$7.50@8; good to choice yearlings, \$8.75@9; fat wethers, \$8@8.25; choice heavy ewes, \$7.85@8; good to choice fed ewes, \$7.65@7.85; poor to medium, \$7@7.50; culls, \$5@6. Clipped—Fair to best lambs, \$8@8.40; poor to medium, \$7.25@7.75; culls, \$5.50@6.50; fat yearlings, \$7.40@7.75; fat wethers, \$6.85@7; fat ewes, \$6.35@6.75; poor to medium, \$6@6.25; culls, \$4.50@5.25.

WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

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J-M Pure Cork Sheets J-M Granulated Cork
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Write us as to your requirements

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native sides.....	\$7.40@8.50
Common to fair native steers.....	6.25@7.35
Oxen and stags.....	4.50@7.25
Bulls.....	5.25@7.00
Cows.....	3.25@6.25
Heifers.....	4.50@7.00
Good to choice steers one year ago.....	8.10@9.35

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, common to choice, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@12.00
Live veal, calves, barnyard.....	—@—
Live calves, fed, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@ 6.00
Live veal, calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@ 7.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to good.....	—@—
Live lambs, culls.....	7.00@ 9.00
Live sheep.....	6.00@ 7.00
Live sheep, culls.....	@ 5.00

LIVE HOGS.

[No market. Quarantine.]	
Hogs, heavy.....	—@—
Hogs, medium.....	—@—
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	—@—
Pigs.....	—@—
Roughs.....	—@—

DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native heavy.....	@13
Choice, native light.....	12½@13
Native, common to fair.....	11½@12

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@12½
Choice native light.....	11½@12
Native, common to fair.....	@11½
Choice Western, heavy.....	@11½
Choice Western, light.....	@11
Common to fair Texas.....	@11
Good to choice hangers.....	@11
Common to fair hangers.....	@10½
Choice cows.....	@10½
Common to fair cows.....	@10
Fleahy Bologna bulls.....	10 @10½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@13½	15 @16
No. 2 ribs.....	@12½	14 @15
No. 3 ribs.....	@10½	13 @13½
No. 1 loins.....	13½@14	17 @18
No. 2 loins.....	12 @13	15 @16
No. 3 loins.....	10½@11	13 @14
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@14	14 @15
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@13	13 @14
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@12	11 @12
No. 1 rounds.....	11 @11½	11 @11½
No. 2 rounds.....	10½@11	@11
No. 3 rounds.....	@10	@10½
No. 1 chucks.....	10½@11	@12
No. 2 chucks.....	9½@10	@11
No. 3 chucks.....	9 @9½	@10½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@18½
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@16½
Western calves, choice.....	@16
Western calves, fair to good.....	@15
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@12

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 9½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 9½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@10½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@10½
Pigs.....	@10½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@17½
Lambs, choice.....	@16
Lambs, good.....	@15
Lambs, medium to good.....	@13
Sheep, choice.....	@14
Sheep, medium to good.....	@13
Sheep, culls.....	@12

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@15
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@14½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@14
Smoked picnic, light.....	@10½
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@10½

Smoked shoulders.....	@10½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@17
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@16
Dried beef sets.....	@25
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@19
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@13½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@14½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11 @13½
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@22
Shoulders, city.....	@12½
Shoulders, Western.....	@10½
Butts, regular.....	@11
Butts, boneless.....	@14
Fresh hams, city.....	@16
Fresh hams, Western.....	@15
Fresh picnic hams.....	@10

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	\$80.00@ 85.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	70.00@ 75.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	70.00@ 75.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	85.00@
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@ 75.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	12½@14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	11 @12c. a pound
Sweetbreads, scalded.....	55 @60c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	35 @80c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@30c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 @30c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 8c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	13 @14c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@10c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 8c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	30 @40c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@14c. a pound
Blade meat.....	12½c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 5½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@80
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@60
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@30
Hog, American, free of salt, tea. or blis., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, middles.....	@11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@22
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@30
Beef bunks, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@25
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@75
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@75
Beef wassanda, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 7½
Beef wassanda, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 8½

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	24	26
Pepper, Sing., black.....	15½	17½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20	22
Pepper, red.....	21	24
Allspice.....	5½	7½
Cinnamon.....	18	20
Coriander.....	8	7
Cloves.....	18	21
Ginger.....	14	17
Mace.....	65	69

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	—@—
Refined.....	9½@10½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .25
No. 2 skins.....	@ .23
No. 3 skins.....	@ .15
Branded skins.....	@ .19
Ticky skins.....	@ .19
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .23
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .21
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@2.90
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@2.70
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.65
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@3.15
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@3.45
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@2.45
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.35
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.95
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.70
Branded kips.....	@2.25
Heavy branded kips.....	@2.40
Ticky kips.....	@2.40
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.75

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—	
Western dry-picked, avg. best young hens and toms.....	18 @20
Old hens.....	@19
Old toms.....	18 @19
Chickens, 12 to box—	
Milk fed, mixed wts., coarse and staggy.....	16 @18
Corn fed, mixed wts., coarse and staggy.....	14 @16
Chickens, in barrels—	
Milk fed, mixed wts., coarse and staggy.....	14 @16
Corn fed, mixed wts., coarse and staggy.....	12 @14
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to box, dry-picked.....	@18
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to box, dry-picked.....	@16½
Fowl—bbis.—	
Western, dry-pkd., 4 lbs. avg.....	@17½
Southern and S. W., dry-pkd., avg. best.....	@16½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	13½@14
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to box, per doz.....	@3.75

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, choice.....	@18
Roosters, old.....	@11
Ducks.....	@20
Turkeys, mixed hens and toms.....	@15
Geese, per lb.....	@12

BUTTER.

Creamery, extras (92 score).....	@29
Creamery (higher, scoring lots).....	29½@30
Creamery, Firsts.....	28 @28½
Process, Extras.....	22 @23
Process, Firsts.....	21 @21½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	21 @22
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	@20½
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	19½@20
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	18½@19
Fresh dirties, No. 1.....	@18½
Fresh chex, good to prime.....	16 @17

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Concentrated tankage, Chicago.....	@ 2.40
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	30.00 @21.75
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	@ 2.40
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.00 @ 2.85
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York.....	2.70 @ 2.75
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.20 @ 2.25
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	@21.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York.....	2.70 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.45 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	nom. @3.10 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13½% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. i. f. Charleston and New- port News.....	5.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (85c. per unit available phos. acid).....	nominal @2.70 and 85c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	@ 2.90
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	@ 2.90
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	8.50 @ 8.75
The same, dried.....	8.75 @ 4.09

